

GAZETTEER
OF THE
JALANDHAR DISTRICT,

1883-84.

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Punjab Government.



Editor:

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P R E F A C E.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work ; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing^{and} issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers ; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner ; while Section A of Cap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon Mr. Richard Temple's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1852, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But so soon as the Settlement operations now in progress are concluded, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared ; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Colonel Beadon, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Purser. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

C O N T E N T S.

CHAP. I.—THE DISTRICT	...	
II.—HISTORY	...	...
III.—THE PEOPLE	...	...
A.—STATISTICAL	...	11
B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE	...	18
C.—TRIBES AND CASTES	...	25
D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES	...	27
IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	...	...
A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK	...	41
B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS	...	45
V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	...	...
A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	...	50
B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE	...	56
VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS	...	...
STATISTICAL TABLES (INDEX ON PAGE ii)	...	...

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT

General description—Physical features	...	1
Physical features—The Sathaj—The Ben	...	2
The Ben—Marshes—Rainfall, temperature, and climate—Disease	...	3
Disease—Geology—Mineral products—Wild animals—Sport—Flora	...	4
Flora	...	5

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

Early history	...	6
Early history—Muhammadan period—British rule—The Mutiny	...	7
The Mutiny—Changes of boundary	...	9
Changes of boundary—District officers—Development since annexation	...	10

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Section A.—Statistical—

Distribution of population	...	11
Migration and birth-place of population	...	12
Migration and birth-place of population—Increase and decrease of population	...	13
Increase and decrease of population—Births and deaths	...	14
Births and deaths—Age, sex and civil condition	...	15
Age, sex and civil condition—Infirmities—European and Eurasian population	...	17
European and Eurasian population	...	18

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—	Page.
Villages—Food of the people	18
Food of the people—Dress	19
General statistics and distribution of religions	20
General statistics and distribution of religions—Fairs—Jálandhar Mission and Mission Schools	21
Jálandhar Mission and Mission Schools	22
Education—Language—Poverty or wealth of the people	23
Poverty or wealth of the people—Character and disposition of the people	24
Section C.—Tribes and Castes—	
Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes—Játs and Rájputs	25
Játs and Rájputs—Bráhmans—Khatris and Baniás—Gújars—Kambos—Patháns	26
Section D.—Village Communities and Tenures—	
Village tenures	27
Proprietary right under the Sikhs—Revenue realized from cultivators instead of proprietors	28
The position of <i>málik</i> rendered profitless and powerless—In profitable estates, however, the <i>málik</i> would assert his claim	29
In profitable estates, however, the <i>málik</i> would assert his claim—Popular conception of proprietary right—Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares	30
Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares—Right of pre-emption closely watched—Distinction between cultivator and proprietor	31
Summing up of the case—Riparian custom—Proprietary tenures	32
Proprietary tenures— <i>Talukdári</i> tenures	33
<i>Talukdári</i> tenures—Sales of real property	34
Sales of real property—Mortgages—Tenants and rent	35
Tenants and rent—Rates demandable from hereditary cultivators—Privileges of hereditary cultivators—Distinction between the several classes of cultivators unknown under Native Government	36
Rent-rates leviable from non-hereditary cultivators— <i>Zaildárs</i> and village headmen	37
<i>Zaildárs</i> and village headmen—Agricultural labourers—Petty village grantees	39
Poverty or wealth of the proprietors	40

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A.—Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live-stock—	
General statistics of agriculture—General state of agriculture—Soils	41
The seasons. Rainfall—Irrigation	42
Agricultural implements and appliances—Manure, rotation of crops, &c.—Principal staples	43
Principal staples—Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains—Arboriculture and forests	44
Arboriculture and forests—Live-stock	45
Section B.—Occupations, Industries, Commerce and Communications—	
Occupations of the people	45
Occupations of the people—Principal industries and manufactures	46
Principal industries and manufactures—Course and nature of trade	47
Course and nature of trade—Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest—Local weights and measures—Communications—Rivers	48
Roads, rest-houses and encamping-grounds—Post Office—Telegraph	49

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Section A.—General Administration—	<i>Page.</i>
Executive and Judicial—Criminal, police and <u>goals</u> ...	50
Criminal, police and <u>goals</u> —Revenue, taxation and registration ...	51
Revenue, taxation and registration—Statistics of land revenue—Education...	52
Education—Jalandhar District School—Ráhon District School ...	53
Ráhon District School—Medical—Jalandhar Civil Hospital—Leper Asylum	54
Leper Asylum—Ecclesiastical—Cantonments, troops, &c.—...	55
Cantonments, troops, &c.—Head-quarters of other departments ...	56
Section B.—Land and Land Revenue—	
Revenue history under the Sikhs ...	56
Sikh revenue system ...	58
Sikh revenue system—Position of assignees of revenue under the Sikhs ...	59
Sikh Government rights in waste—English Settlements ...	60
English Settlements—Current Settlement ...	61
Cesses—Instalments of revenue—Government lands, forests, &c.—Assignments of land revenue ...	62

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

General statistics of towns—Jalandhar town. Description ...	63
Jalandhar town. Description—History ...	64
Jalandhar town: History—Taxation, trade, &c. ...	66
Population and vital statistics ...	67
Kartárpur Town ...	68
Kartárpur Town—Aláwalpúr Town—Adampúr ...	69
Adampúr—Ráhon Town ...	70
Ráhon Town—Nawáshahr Town ...	71
Nawáshahr Town—Bangah Town—Núrmahal Town ...	72
Núrmahal Town—Phillour Town ...	73
Phillour Town—Bilgá Town ...	74
Bilgá Town—Jandiálah Town—Rúrkah Kalán Town—Nakodar Town ...	75
Nakodar Town—Mahatpúr Town ...	76
Mahatpúr Town ...	77

Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAKSILS.				Nakodar.
		1	2	3	4	
Total square miles (1891)	1,322	312	291	294
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,036	299	204	211
Culturable square miles (1878)	111	47	41	33
Irrigated square miles (1878)	353	71	81	103
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	...	1,123	311	228	261	95
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	31.2	31.2	29.1	27.1	323
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	...	1,203	309	283	220	27.5
Total population (1881)	...	789,555	245,756	183,458	168,269	306
Rural population (1881)	...	652,334	176,096	162,197	131,559	194,069
Urban population (1881)	...	137,221	67,753	21,261	33,710	179,572
Total population per square mile (1881)	597	622	624	573	14,497
Rural population per square mile (1881)	493	419	552	457	567
Hindoos (1881)	338,292	95,756	95,900	58,590
Sikhs (1881)	90,320	24,831	24,219	16,705
Jains (1881)	690	375	153	154
Musalmans (1881)	358,601	121,215	60,149	118,617
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)*	...	1,224,507	319,214	302,215	206,264	276,814
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881)†	...	1,684,330	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

The Jalandhar district is the south-westernmost of the three districts of the Jalandhar division, and lies between north latitude $30^{\circ} 57'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$, and east longitude $75^{\circ} 7'$ and $76^{\circ} 19'$. Together with the Native State of Kapúrthala, it occupies the apex of the Doáb between the Biás and the Satlaj; the Kapúrthala territory lying to the westwards, and separating the district completely from the Biás river. It is bounded on the north-east by the Hoshiárpúr district, on the north-west by Kapúrthala, and on the south by the Satlaj, which separates it from the districts of Firozpur and Ludhianáh. The north-eastern boundary is broken by the small *pargana* of Phagwára, which belongs to Kapúrthala, but lies separate from the main territory of the State, in the centre of the border between Jalandhar and Hoshiárpúr.

Chapter I.
The District.
General description.

The district is divided into four tahsils, of which that of Jalandhar comprises the northern portion of the district, while the southern portion is divided between the tahsils of Nawáshahr, Phillour, and Nakodar lying in that order from east to west. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:— Jalandhar 52,119, Ráhon 11,736. The administrative headquarters are situated at Jalandhar in the north centre of the district, on the Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway. Jalandhar stands 30th in order of area and 8th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1.24 per cent. of the total area, 4.19 per cent. of the total population, and 5.62 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below:—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Jalandhar ...	$31^{\circ} 20'$	$75^{\circ} 37'$	1,000*
Ráhon ...	$31^{\circ} 3'$	$76^{\circ} 10'$	900
Nawáshahr ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$76^{\circ} 0'$	900*
Phillour ...	$31^{\circ} 1'$	$75^{\circ} 50'$	800*
Nakodar ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$75^{\circ} 31'$	800*

The triangular territory enclosed between the Satlaj and the Biás is known as the Jalandhar, or Bist Doáb, the latter name

Physical features.

* Approximate.

Chapter I.
The District.
Physical features.

being a compound of the initial letters of the two rivers. The sub-montane portion of the Doáb belongs to the Hoshiárpúr district. The rest is divided between the district of Jálándhar and the State of Kapúrthala. Below the hills, the whole is one expanse of alluvial soil, of unvarying fertility throughout. It was considered by the Sikhs, and perhaps with reason, to be the fairest portion of the Panjáb plains. Particular localities may be found elsewhere, which rival or excel any portion of Jálándhar; but in no other Doáb is the fertility so regular, so unbroken as in this. The whole extent of it lies within the zone of rich cultivable soil which skirts the Himalayas. Here and there an admixture of sand in the top soil causes a few acres to be left uncultivated; but with this exception the whole is one large field, richly cultivated from end to end, and bearing luxuriant crops of every kind. There is neither rock nor stone from one end of the district to the other, nor any eminence that could be styled a hill. The highest point is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. Here the country is at an elevation of 1,012 feet above the sea. A little further west, at the little town of Híún, the elevation is 969 feet. From this point the surface of the country gradually slopes away towards the Biás.

The Satlaj.

The bed of the Satlaj is marked on the Jálándhar side by a well defined bank, below which there stretches a tract of varying width, called *bet* or *khádar*, partially submerged during the height of the summer floods, and richly cultivated when the water subsides. The *bet* tract is, on an average, about 25 feet below the level of the rest of the district. The highlands here, as elsewhere, are called *bángar*. Another name for them is *dha*. The present river-bed is, in some places, six miles from this outer bank, and manifests, if anything, a tendency to shift still further southwards. The soil of the *bet* is a thin alluvial deposit overlying sand, which, being constantly renovated by the river, is fertile in the extreme. The river bed is sandy. It contains in the winter about 15 feet of water in the deepest parts, and, at this season, is even fordable at many points. In the rains the water rises from 10 to 15 feet above the winter level. It never flows for two years in exactly the same tract, and islands are often formed in the *bet* by slight changes in its course. Since the annexation of the Doáb, in 1846, the loss by abrasion has amounted to 32,555 acres. The river is navigable at all seasons by large flat-bottomed country boats of about 200 maunds burden. Boats of this kind are employed both for carriage and as ferry boats. The river is crossed opposite Phillour by a bridge of the Panjáb and Dehli Railway. At the same place during the cold weather a bridge of boats is constructed for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. There are no other bridges over the Satlaj. The ferries are noticed in Chapter IV, Section B.

The Ben.

The Jálándhar Doáb receives the drainage of the Siwálik line of hills, which traverse its base. The hills are in the Hoshiárpúr district, to which also belongs the detailed account of the lines of drainage.* These, which are very numerous in Hoshiárpúr, all eventually unite in two streams, called respectively the east, or

* See Gazetteer of the Hoshiárpúr District.

sufed (white) Ben, and the west, or *siyah* (black) Ben. The former runs through the whole length of the Jalandhar district. The lower course of the latter is almost entirely in Kapúrthala territory. The eastern Ben first touches the district at a point about five miles from the Satlaj, and thence runs north-west for about 35 miles, its course being almost coincident with the boundary of the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiárpúr. Throughout this distance it is constantly swelled by fresh affluents from the Hoshiárpúr hills, which meet it nearly at right angles. Near the town of Malakpur it turns westwards and follows an extremely serpentine course throughout the length of the district, eventually discharging itself into the Satlaj about four miles above the junction of that river with the Biás. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge of boats, three miles from Jalandhar Cantonment. The banks are steep and the bed sandy. In the cold weather it is fordable nearly everywhere, but ferry boats become necessary in the floods. Irrigation from it is practised by means of Persian-wheels upon the banks, which are too high to admit of direct irrigation by overflow of the water. The western Ben is very similar in character to the eastern river. It receives the drainage of about one-third of the Hoshiárpúr hills. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge beyond Diyálpur in Kapúrthala territory. It empties itself into the Biás, about 10 miles above its junction with the Satlaj.

Chapter I.
The District.
The Ben.

There are several *jhíls* or marshy lakes in the district, which collect a considerable volume of surface drainage in the rains, and retain a certain amount of water throughout the year. The largest of these is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. The area of this is about 500 acres. It measures 8,646 feet in length, by nearly 3,000 feet in breadth. Its depth is sometimes as much as five feet in the deepest parts. The environs of the *jhíl* afford good pasture for cattle, but are not cultivated. The next largest *jhíl* is near Phillour. It measures about 6,500 feet in length by 1,900 in breadth. Its extreme area is about 250 acres, and its depth at the deepest points about seven feet. There are also large *jhíls* at Lesriwála and Dhogri. There is good water-fowl shooting on these *jhíls*.

Marshes.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	228
1863-64 ...	390
1864-65 ...	334
1865-66 ...	251

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at headquarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Rainfall, tempera-
ture, and climate.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII

Disease.

Chapter I.

The District.

Disease.

shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows:—

“The climate of Jalandhar within the last three or four years has very much deteriorated. Probably the most healthy places in the district are Sháhkot, Mahatpúr, Malsián, Bangah and Ráhon; some of the strongest and most vigorous of the population are to be found in the villages of Jandiálah, Bundála, Bilgá, Barápind, Rúrkah, in the Phillour tahsíl, at Sarh, Shankar, Sháhkot and Malsián, Mahatpúr, in Nakodar tahsíl, and at Pharála, Jasso Mazára, Sarhála, in the Nawáshahr tahsíl, and at Chitti, Lallián, Durulli in the Jalandhar tahsíl. The unhealthiness of the climate of Jalandhar is principally owing to the city lying very low indeed; and for some four or five years there have been floods during the rainy season from the Hoshiárpur and hill direction. An escape cut for the rainfall drainage (from the direction of the hills) carrying it into the eastern Ben was constructed a year or two ago, and the result has so far done good in protecting Jalandhar itself from excessive floods.”

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet. The nodular lime-stone formation, known as *kankar*, is found plentifully in the district, in beds of several acres in extent, which form, as it were, solid beds of concreto about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. The best beds are situated within a radius of 10 miles from Jalandhar. This is the only mineral product of any kind found in the district. The annual yield is returned at 1,421,000 maunds.

Mineral products.

Wild animals—
Sport.

The district is almost free from dangerous animals. Wolves are seen occasionally, and rewards are offered for their destruction. These, however, are very seldom claimed. As regards sport, there is a good deal of water game on the various *jhíls*; and towards Kapurthala, antelope, *nilgái* and hares are found, but hardly in sufficient number to attract sportsmen from a distance. There is also a wild tract covered with low brush-wood, 1,142 acres in extent, near Sárangváil, in which the same kinds of game are found. Natives use both gun and net in the pursuit of game. During the last five years, rewards to the amount of Rs. 100 have been paid for the destruction of 15 wolves and 617 snakes.

Flora.

The principal trees of the district are the *kikar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *phuldáhi* (*Acacia modesta*), *shísham* (*Dalbergia sisu*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). The *ber* seems generally found in rather light soils. The *dhák* is rarely met except in hard clay or stiff loam. Most of the *dhák* jungle has been cleared away, and what remains is to be seen almost entirely in the north-east of the Nawáshahr tahsíl. Palms are not

uncommon in the extreme south-east of the district. Mango groves, which abound in the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, are rare here. At the village-homesteads, a few large trees of more uncommon kinds are found, such as the *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bor* (*Ficus Indica*), and *pílkin* (*Ficus venosa*). The *pharwán* (*Tamarix orientalis*) is to be seen in places, but, except in the east centre of the *bet*, is represented only by odd specimens. The shrubs of the district are not in any way remarkable. The *basútí* (*H. bánswa*) occurs occasionally in the east. In the sandy soil, in the west, a low shrub, the *maha* (*H. jojhrú*) is common. The *dhák* above-mentioned is usually a shrub. The *malhá* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) is the Hindustáni *beri* or *páhá*, but is not of any importance to the agriculturists here as it is in the south-east of the province. It is supposed to grow in good soil. The more common grasses are the *khábal*, *phalwán* and *dhámán* found in good soil, and the *chhimbar* and *dab* found in poor land. The last seems the only grass that manages to get along in the saline plains so common near the river. The *sarr* plant (*Saccharum munja*) abounds in the extreme west of the district, and has in many places enervated on cultivation. Here too the *káhi*, which seems to be the Hindustáni *káns*, is not rare. There is another plant of the same name, a tall river grass, also met inland in swampy ground. Besides it, the riverside vegetation consists mostly of *pilchí* (*Tamarix Indica*); *dibbh*, a high flag, of which matting is made; *dila*, a coarse grass from 18" to 24" high; and *kaser*, a rush, the roots of which are used as food.

Chapter I.
The District.
Flora.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history.

The antiquities of the Jalandhar Doab are fully discussed by General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography of India*, pages 136 to 141, and *Archaeological Survey Reports*, V. 145 to 152, and XIV 58 to 62. The Jalandhar Doab at a very early period was occupied by a family of Chandrabansi Rajputs, to which considerable interest attaches, from the fact that its representatives are believed still to exist in the petty Rajput kings of Kangra and the neighbouring hills.* These princes trace their genealogy from one Susarma Chandra, and assert that their ancestors held the district of Multan, and took part in the great war of the Mahabharata. After the war they lost their country, and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jalandhar Doab. Here they founded a State, which, as well from its own chronicles as from scattered notices in the Raja Tarangini, and hints gained from inscriptions, and above all from information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang, is clearly proved to have maintained an independent existence in the Doab for many centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jalandhar was the capital town of the State, Kangra being also an important stronghold. At what time the restriction of its territory to the hills took place is uncertain.† In the seventh century the kingdom of which Jalandhar was the capital, is described by Hwen Thsang as being 167 miles in length from east to west, and 133 miles in breadth from north to south. If these dimensions are at all correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plain portion of the Doab and the Kangra hill states of modern times, the States of Chamba, Mandi and Sukhet in the hills, and of Satadru, or Sirhind, in the plains. The district was also known as Katoch, the meaning of which is unknown, and Traigarta, which is the usual Sanscrit name found in the Puranas and in the native chronicle of Kashmir.‡ The well known Hindu legend with regard to the Doab is thus given by General Cunningham :—

"According to the Padma Purana, the city of Jalandhara was the capital of the great Daity King, Jalandhara,§ who became so powerful

* General Cunningham, *Ancient Geography*, I, pp. 135-137, and *Arch. Report*, II, p. 16.

† *Ib.* p. 137.

‡ *Ancient Geography*, p. 137. The authority of General Cunningham will probably be held upon this point to be of greater weight than that of Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of Kangra, who discredits the legends connecting the Kangra princes with the kingdom of Traigarta. *Settlement Report*, Kangra, paras. 32 and 33.

§ General Abbott in his "Memorandum" upon the Hoshiarpur district speaks of the same king as the "demon Jullunder," "who fell from heaven" and covered the Doab. "The real Pet Jullunder," he adds in a note, "is said to be the space occupied between Kaleesar, Kangra, Jowala Mooke, Batak Ropee, Byjnath and Buddhol."

Phagwāra, seven miles off, at 11 A. M. Before this time the mutineers were at Phillour, or 17 miles ahead. There they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. They seized a boat which had been left on the west side, a small body crossed and brought over more boats, and the whole force crossed leisurely during the day. On the east side they were most gallantly attacked by Mr. G. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiānah, who worked a gun against them himself, and by Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Sikhs; but, as they were not supported by the General, who had reached Phillour in the evening, and saw and heard the engagement, they could not seriously weaken the mutinous force, which advanced to Ludhiānah and took possession of the fort. This they evacuated the next morning, but they opened the jail and encouraged the populace to destroy the church and the mission premises. At 9 A. M. of the 9th the advance of the Europeans started again in pursuit, crossed the river at 2 in the afternoon, and reached Ludhiānah by sunset, but the General did not arrive till an hour before midnight. At 4 A. M. of the 10th the advance left Ludhiānah, and reached the village of Devban at 9-30, where they heard that the mutineers were still 10 or 12 miles ahead at Māler Kotla. By this time the Europeans were exhausted, footsore, and dispirited. Their officers too saw that it was folly to proceed without supplies or support from the rear, neither of which could be obtained. The pursuit was therefore given up, and the troops returned to Ludhiānah the same night. The party of the mutineers which went along the Hoshiārpūr hills made good its escape before the district officers could hear of its arrival. This event did not, however, seriously affect the district, as the march of the mutineers was too hurried to allow them time for much mischief, and they moved in an orderly manner to give colour to the supposition that they were a detachment on Government duty. This mutiny gave rise to an order directing all females to leave Jālandhar for Lahore, which was immediately enforced. The 8th Foot shortly afterwards joined Brigadier Nicholson's movable column, and assisted in the disarming of the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry, which was effected at Phillour on 25th June. The place of the troops thus withdrawn was supplied by 300 Tiwāna horse sent from Lahore, by a Sikh regiment which Major Lake was requested to raise on the spot, and by extra police which he was authorized to entertain to the number of about 100 horse and 150 foot. The conquest-tenure jūgīrdārs were also called upon for their quotas of horse, and Captain Farrington enlisted 20 Daudputras from Leiah in his troop, thus introducing a foreign element which proved advantageous. In addition to the large number of men so entertained, a considerable number was sent to Dchli to join the Artillery and Guide Corps. Major Lake, however, mainly ascribes the safety not only of this country, but of this division, in this its unprotected state, to Rāja Rāndhīr Singh, Ahlūwālia, and his men. The peace of the district throughout was excellently preserved, and the six per cent. loan fairly subscribed to.

In general the boundaries of the district are much the same as when it was first constituted. In 1852 the old Tāndah *pargana*

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

Changes of boundary.

Chapter II.**History.****Changes of boundary.****District officers.**

was broken up, a portion consisting of Tāndah and 68 smaller villages going to Hoshiārpūr, while the remainder were included in the Jālandhar tahsil, except some separate groups of villages which went to Nakodar and Phillour.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation :—

	Name.		From	To
Mr. H. Vansittart	1846	1847
Mr. Scott	1847	1848
Mr. H. Breton	1849	1851 (end of)
Major H. Edwards	1852	1852 (end of)
Captain McLeod Farrington	1853	1858
Captain T. W. Mercer	1859	1859 (end of)
Captain N. Elphinstone	1860	1863
Mr. G. R. Elsmie	1864	1869
Mr. F. E. Moore	1869	1869
Mr. L. S. Saunders	1870	1871
Colonel C. H. Hall	1871	1871
Major F. M. Birch	1871	1872
Captain H. V. Riddell	1872	1873
Mr. D. G. Barkley	1873	1876
Major C. Beadon	1876	1881
Colonel E. P. Gurdon	1881	1881
Mr. F. Bullock	1881	1884
Mr. T. Roberts	1884	..

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another, but the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advances made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsil and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881:—

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	{ Persons Males Females	... 82.62 ... 82.60 ... 82.65	
Average rural population per village	...	... 546
Average total population per village and town	...	... 654
Number of villages per 100 square miles	...	... 91
Average distance from village to village, in miles	...	... 1.13
Density of population per square mile of	{ Total area Cultivated area Culturable area	{ Total population Rural population Total population Rural population Total population Rural population	... 597 ... 493 ... 702 ... 630 ... 671 ... 554
Number of resident families per occupied house	{ Villages Towns	... 1.62 ... 1.37	
Number of persons per occupied house	...	... 7.01
Number of persons per resident family	{ Villages Towns	... 4.34 ... 4.43	

The density of population is more than three times as great as that of Holland, and considerably exceeds that of Belgium, the most densely populated among European countries, which contains 469 souls to the square mile. The Deputy Commissioner, writing in the District Census Report for 1881, thus describes the custom regarding "families," though the figures given above scarcely appear to bear out his remarks:—

"Both with reference to Hindûs and Muhammadans, the custom is almost universal among high and low castes for members of an 'undivided family' to live together, *i. e.*, to eat at the same hearth, board or *châla*. Take for instance, by way of illustration, four brothers, all of whom are married and with offspring; they live together, their joint earnings are thrown into one common fund; all marriage, birth or death expenses connected with each individual brother would be borne by all four, who would also share the same family board and hearth. It may also perhaps be interesting to note, although perhaps a trifle foreign to the issue, that on such undivided families separating at any future time, the partition of common property would be in equal shares,

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

irrespective of a larger share of the expenses having been incurred on account of one particular individual ; in short, the expenses are regarded as those of the 'family' and not of the individual. There is 'one common weal or woe,' as it were."

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of immigrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tahsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881; while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the Proportion per mille of total population.

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	127	117
Males	91	86
Females	172	153

district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 100,712, of whom 39,269 are males and 61,443 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the

Punjab is 92,031, of whom 37,202 are males and 54,829 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place :—

Born in	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF RESIDENT POPULATION											
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district	929	810	899	816	771	797	909	829	872			
The province	908	998	908	932	976	902	990	995	992			
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	903	901	998	1,000	999			
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	956	905	901	998	1,000	999			

The following remarks on the migration to and from Jalandhar are taken from the Census Report :—

Jalandhar has the densest rural population of all the districts in the province, yet it is so fertile that immigration is in excess of emigration. But it is noticeable that the only tracts from which immigration is in excess of emigration are Siālkot and Hoshiārpūr. The former is itself nearly as densely peopled as Jalandhar, while the migration is insignificant in amount. Hoshiārpūr, though the density of its population on total area is smaller than that of Jalandhar, includes a large area of uninhabited and unculturable hill sides ; and its rural population distributed over culturable area give the highest density, and over cultivated area the highest density but one among the Punjab districts ; and indeed Siālkot follows next, and after both comes Jalandhar for both these densities, so that migration really moves in those cases also in the direction of least pressure. All the other districts with which exchange of population has taken place are less thickly peopled

than Jalandhar, and to all of them Jalandhar gives population, while, speaking generally, the excess of emigration over immigration is largest for those places in which density of population is smallest. Thus were it not for Hoshiarpur, emigration would be 16 per cent. in excess of immigration. Especially Jalandhar finds relief from pressure of population by emigration to the rapidly developing district of Firozpur, where so much has lately been done to extend canal irrigation, and to the Native State of Kapurthala, which, possessing equal physical advantages with itself, has a far less dense population. The low proportion of males shows that much of the migration to and from the tracts which border on the district is reciprocal, except in the case of the emigration to Firozpur, and in a less degree to Ludhiana, which is more permanent in its nature. The emigration to Rawalpindi is probably due to the movements of troops, as is the immigration from the N. W. Provinces.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881:—

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Migration and birth-
place of population.

Increase and
decrease of popula-
tion.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actual.	1855	608,169	...	...	513
	1868	704,412	436,526	357,892	596
	1881	789,555	431,435	358,120	597
Percentage.	1868 on 1855	113.8	...	...	116
	1881 on 1868	99.4	90.6	100.1	100

The figures given above for 1855 represent the population of the district, after deducting that of an area of about 1,350 square miles, which was transferred to Kapurthala between 1855 and 1868. The population of the district as it stood in 1855 was 708,728, of whom 393,120 were males. No details of sex for the area transferred are available. It will be seen that the population has been practically stationary since 1868, the increase in females being probably due to more accurate enumeration. Supposing the same rates of increase and decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	789.6	431.4	358.1	1887	787.3	429.1	358.2
1882	789.2	431.0	358.1	1888	787.0	428.7	358.2
1883	788.8	430.6	358.2	1889	786.6	428.3	358.3
1884	788.4	430.2	358.2	1890	786.2	427.9	358.3
1885	788.0	429.9	358.2	1891	785.8	427.5	358.3
1886	787.7	429.5	358.2				

The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been much greater than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of population.

for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 99 for total population. This is due to the terrible epidemic fever which ravaged the district during the years 1867, 1877, and 1878, and which attacked the townsfolk with especial severity. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the variation of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown

Tahsil.	TOTAL POPULATION.		Percentage of population of 1881 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Jalandhar	260,585	243,759	93
Nawanshahr	181,914	183,475	101
Phillour	160,229	163,269	101
Nakodar	185,666	193,069	104
Total district* ..	791,704	789,535	100

in the margin. The decrease in Jalandhar is partly attributed to the larger urban population of this tahsil, which, as just noticed, suffered more severely from the late epidemics than did the people of the villages.

The following figures show the result of a Census enumeration made in 1848-49, in which residents only were included:—

Name of Pargana.	Number of mahals.	POPULATION.						Total Area in acres.	
		Hindu.		Muslim.		Total.			
		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		
Phillour ..	212	41,097	35,501	20,492	19,211	62,120	57,502	120,241	
Jalandhar ..	431	49,057	40,648	46,016	50,565	65,016	100,290	101,292	
Rubn ..	313	42,730	47,201	25,145	19,021	67,824	66,328	134,112	
Nakodar ..	335	29,761	10,340	44,093	26,181	72,872	45,436	118,403	
Zilla Jalandhar ..	1,362	162,490	184,793	135,721	114,957	293,211	262,750	561,901	

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years, from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which

births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Ave. rate.
Males ..	23	29	29	25	28	23	21	30	51	27	63	34	25	28	31
Females ..	23	33	32	29	33	27	24	33	61	25	76	34	25	32	35
Persons ..	23	31	31	26	30	25	22	32	59	24	72	34	25	30	33

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881, which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available, will be found in Table No. XLIV and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables Nos. IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for tahsils. The figures given below show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures:—

	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20
Persons	353	137	173	195	195	1,033	1,331	1,253	987
Males	335	132	168	180	192	1,016	1,355	1,330	983
Females	374	113	178	202	108	1,095	1,302	1,161	990

	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	over 60.
Persons	691	901	828	555	638	397	457	177	490
Males	650	886	626	588	622	406	463	180	404
Females	911	627	831	551	536	396	450	174	506

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1853	...	5,510
	1869	...	5,195
	1891	5,163	5,472
Hindus	1891	5,014	5,461
Sikhs	1891	5,703	5,519
Musalmans	1891	5,350	5,320
Christians	1891	...	5,715

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

Age, sex and civil condition.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex and civil condition.

In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows:—

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Musalmáns.
0—1	924	953	814	931
1—2	894	892	896	890
2—3	876	881	780	898
3—4	890	...	...	...
4—5	855	...	...	...

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonial Gurdon) wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

“ Among Hindus and Sikhs, girls are generally married between the ages of 7 and 12 years—the *shastars* laying great stress upon the necessity to marry a girl before, or immediately upon attaining puberty, after which it is, of course, a great disgrace for her to remain in her father’s house. Among Muhammadans, *viz.*, Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, marriages of the girls rarely if ever take place before the age of 16 years. Ráins, Jats, Awáns, both Hindu and Muhammadan, adopt the limits for age observed by Hindus. Among Hindus, as a rule, according to custom, monogamy exists, and a second wife is only in very rare instances married for the purposes of issue, supposing the first wife to be barren. Muhammadans, such as Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns and others, marry two and three wives frequently, and of course are allowed four by the *shárd*. As regards remarriages of widows, the only classes that remarry are Jats, Lohárs, Jhínwars, Turkháns, Mehtáns, who are allowed by their custom to go through the ceremony of *karewa*. Among Musalmáns—with the exception of Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, Shekhs and Rájputs—all women remarry. Among all the inferior castes, who are, in short, Shúdras, whom one brother dies the widow is not allowed to go out of the family, but is claimed by one of the other brothers, who look upon her as belonging to the family, money having been spent upon her; and litigation in the courts, both on Civil and Criminal sides, to enforce these supposed rights, frequently takes place. I mention the Criminal as well as Civil Courts, since it is not an uncommon matter for a brother to prosecute his sister-in-law and any second husband she may take for bigamy; because she has failed to transfer her affections to the surviving brother—the existing marriage tie of the widow being of course a myth, and resting alone in the imagination of the late husband’s brother’s mind, who would retain his sister-in-law for his own marital claims and rights as a ‘household chattel.’ Polyandry does not exist even among the very lowest castes of the people.

“ The villages of Koletah, Chak Andian, Dosanj Kalán, Rúrka Kalán, Bundál, Jandúliah, Sumrád, Bilgah, in the Phillour tahsil, and Phárlá in the Nawáshahr tahsil, are ‘suspected’ of perpetrating female infanticide, principally because under the Sikh régime they used to kill their female children to escape the expenses of marriage ceremonies, and looking upon themselves as high caste Jats; but

surveillance is more or less exercised under the present Government, and probably there are few, if any, cases of regular female infanticide. It is, however, easy enough to evade justice, if required, by systematic mal-nutrition of female infants; and no doubt everywhere, more or less, the lives of female infants are of less value than those of males, and this probably accounts somewhat for the relative disproportion in the sexes; nevertheless, qualified by the above remarks, it cannot be said that infanticide exists in the district. Religion has nothing to do with the less careful nutrition of female children than of males. As already stated, if the crime does exist, it is merely among Jats who look upon themselves as something superior in caste or *göt* to their brethren, and find consequently female offspring rather a drug in the market, and superfluous."

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	5	3
Blind	56	62
Deaf and dumb	10	8
Leprous	4	2

and the proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

The proportion of lepers is unduly increased by the existence of a Leper Asylum at Dakhni, which contained 67 out of the 243 lepers returned at the Census, some at least of these being drawn from other districts.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	1,212	288	1,500
	Eurasians	39	26	65
	Native Christians ...	37	29	66
	Total Christians ...	1,288	343	1,631
Language.	English	974	277	1,251
	Other European languages ...	...	...	...
Total European languages ...		974	277	1,251
Birth-place.	British Isles	1,040	128	1,168
	Other European countries ...	2	1	3
Total European countries ...		1,042	129	1,171

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Infirmities.

European and Eurasian population.

Chapter III, B. they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, Section A, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages.

Houses are invariably built of mud, and have flat roofs which are got at by ladders, chiefly in villages of the Jat type, and by mud staircases in others. They are generally substantial and neat. Villages are of two types, the Jat and Rájpút. To the latter belong the villages of Dogars and Gújars. The former may be compared to a street in a city at home, the latter to an Indian station. Jat houses have any empty space they may possess inside the buildings, like a back-yard in a street at home; while the Rájpút houses have the buildings standing in an empty space like an Indian compound. A Rájpút village differs from a Gújar or Dogar village in that the former is more tumble-down and poverty-stricken looking than the latter. And the Rájpút compound is meant to secure the privacy of the family. The Gújar and Dogar compounds are meant to provide room for the cattle. The Árāin villages seem of a mixed type. In every Hindu village at each main entrance there is a gateway roofed over, with a raised platform on each side under the roof. This gateway is called *darwájá*, and represents the *baithak*, *chaupál*, *paras* of elsewhere. Here the people assemble to gossip and discuss their affairs, and here travellers are lodged. In Muhammadan villages the *darwájá* is generally replaced by a small building called *takíá* near the mosque, which is never wanting. Public ovens kept by *Jhénwars* are very common; but they are not used except for parching maize and other grain, and that only in the cold weather.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 217-18) :—

"The staples of food of the people in the spring crop are wheat, barley, *masúr*, and gram, sown in September and October, and harvested in April and May. The first critical time is November, when the young crops have germinated freely and want water to nourish them. December should be a month of showers for a bumper harvest. Excessive rainfall in the winter months is rarely ruinous to cereals, though, if it falls when the corn is in the ear, it is apt to be mischievous, producing blight and rust. Too much rain, however, at this season utterly destroys *masúr* and gram. If no rain falls in December or January, the chances are the spring crops will be an utter failure. The autumn staples of food are—*malki*, *másh*, *moth*, *jairá* and *máng*. These are sown in early July, and harvested in October and November; rain to soften the ground for the plough is required at the end of June, at latest the 15th July. When once the crop is sown, rain is required weekly to an extent of two or three inches. If it falls at regular intervals and in toler-

able quantity all through July, August, and the first week in September, we may expect a bumper harvest. If, however, there is a season of dry weather in July, when the seed-sowing process is over, our prospects are sure to look bad; and if it does not fall by 1st August, partial failure may be expected. If there is no rain till the 15th August, it may be considered that none of the ordinary autumn crops, except sugarcane, will yield anything. Perhaps there will also be a modicum of *makai* (Indian corn), as this is planted when the rain falls, however late that may be. The following tabular statement shows an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by a family of agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and residents in towns consisting of five persons—one old person, a man and his wife and two children:—

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religi-
ous Life.
Food of the people.

Description of grain.	Family of agriculturists.		Town residents.
	Seers.	Seers.	
Wheat	610	720	760
Mash	80	100	120
Masur	20	20	..
Makai	605	280	200
Moth	80	40	40
Mung	20	30	30
Jacar	260	70	..
Rice	40	80	100
Barley	80	40	20
Gram	90	60	60
Total	1,825	1,460	1,350

The dress of an ordinary peasant is entirely of coarse country cloth (*ghātī*). It consists of a small turban (*dasīr*), jacket (*kurta*) and waist-cloth (*tahmad*). In the case of Hindus, the latter garment is gathered up between the legs, while Musalmāns wear it loose. In winter a shawl of coarse cloth, either single or wadded with cotton, is thrown over the shoulders, and completes the costume. When working in the fields, the *kurta* is dispensed with. The upper classes wear drawers (*pājjāma*) instead of the *tahmad*, and the longer *angarakha* instead of the *kurta*. Over the *angarakha* a *chogha* is worn, thick or thin, according to the season. The turban is larger and called *sāfī*, as distinguished from the smaller *dasīr* of the peasant. The women wear petticoats (*ghāgra*) and either a *kurta* or a *choli*. The former is a loose jacket, the latter a tight-fitting stomacher covering the breast only. The head is covered by a long shawl of country cloth or muslin thrown over the head, and falling down over the back and shoulders. The *choli* is only worn by women of the agricultural classes, but in other respects the dress of women of all ranks differs only in quality. The women of pure Muhammadan tribes, such as Moghuls, Pathāns, or Sāiyāns, wear the *pājjāma* instead of the *ghāgra*. These are broad at the top, tapering in folds towards the ankle, round which they are collected in a close-fitting band. These garments differ in no way from those worn in neighbouring

Dress.

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

districts, and the account above given would apply equally well to the greater part of the province, south of the Rávi.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsil and in the whole district who follow each religion; as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the

population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rules followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. IIIA of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII,

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu	4,242	4,488	4,283
Sikh	1,276	515	1,144
Jain	2	41	9
Musalmán	4,480	4,838	4,542
Christian	...	117	20

Census Report. The distribution of every

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis	994	992
Shiáhs	4.8	5.4
Wahábís	0.2	0.2
Others and unspecified	1.7	1.5

Chapter IV, of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here. Kúkás are numerous in the district, especially in the Phillour and Nawáshahr tahsils and the villages of Muthadda and Moron. Perhaps the most bigoted of the sect are to be found in Durgapur, Ladhána, and Jandiálah. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsils can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The Sikhs are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Phillour, Hindus in Jálándhar and Nawáshahr, and Muhammadians in Nakodar. Colonel Gurdon writes:—

“Sultán Sarwar is venerated all over the district by Hindus and Muhammadians. In every village there is a building dedicated to him called *Sultán ke than*. About the end of February the disciples of Sultán collect in large bodies (*sang*) and go off on a pilgrimage to Sakhi Sarwar, usually called *Nigáha*. This takes about two months to perform. There are *Nigáhas* too in this district, where the Sultáni devotees, but chiefly women, assemble on Thursday. Another saint is

Gúga Pfr, who has also buildings dedicated to him in some villages. Here too the names of the founders of the village are venerated as they are in Hindustán. The place dedicated to them, called there 'Bhuián,' is here known as 'Jathera.' Among superstitions may be mentioned hanging charms (*tona*) across a road along which cattle pass to keep off disease; sacrificing goats and grain to appease the fury of the river; stamping walls with the flat hands smeared with lamp black, and making marks of the shape of the Aryan needfire on doors to keep off the evil eye."

The following list is given of the principal fairs held in the district:—

Description of fair.	Place where held.	Date on which held.	No. of people who assemble.
Tomb of Imam Nasir-ud din	City of Jalandhar	8 days in June	35,000
Baisakhl Dori fair	Do. do.	11th April	8,000
Tomb of Sayyad Ali Mulla	Do. do.	Muharrum	12,000
Dusehra fair	Do. do.	10 days in Octr.	20,000
Thamji fair	Kartarpur	April	20,000
Tomb Pir-Sahib	City of Jalandhar	July	3,500
Sita fair	Do. do.	1 day in March	6,000
Bhikkhan Sar	Alawalpur	April	4,000
Sumer Parbat	Do.	January	6,000
Baba Taki Das	Jamsher	February	8,000
Guru Hazari	Nanakpur	April	12,000
Charn Kaul	Bangah	Do.	7,500
Suri Jhund	Rahon	Do.	7,500
Raiwakhi	Near Rahon	Do.	4,000
Baba Jawahar Singh	Khatkar Kalan	April, May & June	25,000
Chauki Sultan	Mukandpur	July	20,000
Dusehra	Awar	October	15,000
Fath-i-All Shah	Nurmahal	June	10,000
Baisakhl	Sing Dhesian	April	15,000
Chauki Sultan	Rurkali	February	8,000
Do. do.	Bundull	Do.	10,000
Do. do.	Jandialah	Do	15,000
Baisakhl fair	Mahidpur	September	7,000
Panjkour	Nangal Ambia	Do.	15,000
Chhini fair	Shankar	October	7,000
Dusehra	Nakodar	Do.	16,000

The Jalandhar Mission* is one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in India. It is one of the oldest Mission stations, having been founded in 1847, that is, exactly one year after the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab. It is organised on evangelistic and educational principles, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and imparting secular and moral education. Before this Mission was established, there was one already existing in Ludhiánnah, with the Rev. Messrs. Porter, Janvier and John Newton, D.D., at its head, and it was under the auspices of these veteran Missionaries that the Rev. Golak Náth was deputed to Jalandhar to open a branch of the Ludhiánnah Mission; the site chosen by him was the present Mission premises, between the city and the *basti*, and on it the present houses for the Missionary, his staff and school-teachers, the school itself, and the poor-house, were built. Serious and strong opposition was raised by the people in the beginning, and hard were the trials which the founder of this Mission had to undergo; but for a short time only. The work thrived rapidly, soon the people came to know better; and when they came in contact with the

Chapter III; B.
Social & Religious Life.

General statistics
and distribution of
religions.

Fairs.

Jalandhar Mission
and Mission
Schools.

* The following account has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Golak Nath..

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.

Jalandhar Mission
 and Mission Schools.

Christians, their hatred, fear, and distrust gave place to affection, confidence, and esteem. It is a noteworthy fact that, during the turbulent and terrible days of 1857, when Christians were hunted out like dogs, to be brutally murdered, the native Christians of Jalandhar, with their Pastor, kept to their homes, fully confident that they would never be molested by the Jalandhar people. Moreover, on that never-to-be-forgotten night, when the native army stationed at Jalandhar broke out, ready asylums were offered by their brother citizens to guard them against the ruthlessness of some stray troopers who were prowling about, in quest of plunder and information as regards the hiding-places of Christians and Englishmen. The safety of the native Christians was furthermore secured by the presence of the late Maharâja Randhîr Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kapurthala among them, the great patron and friend of the Jalandhar Mission. Simultaneously with the foundation of the Mission (that is, in 1857), an Anglo-vernacular School was opened, supported entirely by the American Board, and its success was so marked that a Government School, which was then already in existence, had to be given up for want of scholars. The Mission School was not closed during the Mutiny of 1857. In those days there was no grant-in-aid system, but when the Educational Department was organized, the authorities, after due consideration and inquiry, decided that there should be no Zilla School at Jalandhar, as the Jalandhar Mission School was quite competent to meet the local demands, but that one should be established at Râhon.

The object of the Jalandhar Mission School is to impart secular education combined with moral and religious instruction. As regards secular education, boys are taught up to the Panjab and Calcutta Universities' standard, and every year pupils are sent up to appear in the examination of the one or the other. There are three branches or feeders to the Mission School—one in the city, the other in the *bastîs*, and the third in the cantonment. Boys from all classes and of all creeds, numbering about 700, attend these schools, only exclusive of those classes with whom the Hindus and Muhammadans object to sit and associate. A staff of nearly thirty teachers is kept up for the benefit of the school under the superintendence of the Rev. Golak Nâth. Besides these schools, there was also a Female Normal School established under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss Golak Nâth; but as the girls, after finishing their course of studies, could not be induced to leave their homes and take up service elsewhere—the work for which they were purposely brought up—the Female Normal School had to be given up, and the present simple female school with about eighty girl-pupils maintained in its place. Besides a Christian Mistress there are five other teachers engaged in this school, and, under the superintendence of Mrs. Golak Nâth, the work is being carried on very satisfactorily. Both the Jalandhar Mission and its School have been very successful. Some very noteworthy conversions to Christianity have been wrought through the instrumentality of this Mission, while boys educated at the Mission School are to be found holding responsible posts in every department of Govern-

ment. A poor-house was established in 1858, in which both in and out-door paupers are entertained.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each tahsil. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction...	117	170
	Can read and write ..	345	500
Females.	Under instruction ..	6·4	12·1
	Can read and write ...	4·3	18·1

sex according to the Census returns. Statistics regarding the

attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupation of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. There is a printing press at Jalandhar, at which a vernacular newspaper called the *Aftab-i-Hind* is published.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ...	...	...
Hindus ...	2,615	330
Musalmáns ...	2,099	1,114
Sikhs ...	409	38
Others ...	11	...
Children of agriculturists...	2,611	578
" of non-agriculturists	2,553	904

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsil and for the whole district. More detailed information will be

found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. Mr. Purser writes :—

"The language used seems to be Panjábi with a large admixture of Hindústáni words; I do not think I have been in any district where the language is so easily understood. I have not noticed any marked dialectic differences; but then I do not know the two western talisils well. An intelligent police official has told me there is a great difference between the language as spoken in Nakodar and about Ráhon in Nawáshahr."

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures given on the next page show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available, and Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition.

Chapter III, B.

Social & Religi-
ous Life.Poverty or wealth
of the people.

	Assessment.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
Class I.	Number taxed	... 'Rs. 1,223	Rs. 1,230	Rs. 746
	Amount of tax	... 12,150	24,081	6,855
Class II.	Number taxed	... 202	804	526
	Amount of tax	... 4,044	21,008	8,512
Class III.	Number taxed	... 53	318	165
	Amount of tax	... 2,980	12,375	5,421
Class IV.	Number taxed	... 3	219	4
	Amount of tax	... 645	11,826	732
Class V.	Number taxed	... ...	143	1
	Amount of tax	... ...	13,741	2,083
Total ...	Number taxed	... 1,481	2,734	1,444
	Amount of tax	... 19,809	83,031	23,653

Of the persons assessed in 1870-71, 533 were proprietors of land. These are classified as follows:—

Persons enjoying incomes between the limits of—

Rs. 500 to Rs. 750	... 240	Rs. 1,500 to 2,000	... 49
" 750 " "	1,000 ... 127	" 2,000 "	" 10,000 ... 49
" 1,000 " "	1,500 ... 64	" 10,000 "	" 1,00,000 ... 4

The distribution of licenses granted, and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under

	1880-81.		1881-82.		is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	
Number of licenses	559	482	489	477	
Amount of fees	11,565	8,230	9,920	7,115	

generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce: while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below at pages 36—40.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Purser:—

Character and dis-
position of the
people.

"The Gujars and Dogars are very much given to keeping cattle, and consequently are found mostly near the river or Ben. The Rajputs generally have their lands cultivated by tenants. The other tribes cultivate themselves. In Aráfn villages the land is most minutely subdivided. The Mahtáns are as quarrelsome and sullen here as elsewhere. The Sahnis do a good deal of market-gardening at certain times. We may tell a Sahni village by the quantity of pepper drying on the roofs of the houses. I think the Nakodar talish is the only one in which the people are regular Panjábís. In the other talishis they seem to me to be more of the Hindustáni type. The contrast between an ordinary Jat and a Nakodar Aráfn is striking. The latter in his *májla* is exactly like a Bári Doáb Muhammadan Jat."

Tables Nos. XL, XLI and XLII give statistics of crime ; Chapter III, C. while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and Tribes and Castes. narcotic stimulants.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Panjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Jalandhar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following section ; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The Census statistics of caste were not compiled for tahsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdivisions had been turned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly described as follows :—

The principal tribes of this district are Hindú Jats, found everywhere ; Muhammadan Jats, found chiefly to the south-east of Ráhon in the Bet or lowlands of the Satlaj, Arisus chiefly in Nakodar ; Awáns in Jalandhar ; Sahuls in Nawáshahr ; Rajpúts sub-divided into Ghorebahi in Nawáshahr, Manj in Jalandhar, and Nakodar, Nátu, Bhatti, and Kholhar in Jalandhar. There are some Mahtams in Jalandhar ; Kambhs in Nakodar ; Gújars in all tahsils, but very few in Jalandhar ; Dogars principally in Nakodar and Phillour. There is not a Jat sub-division of sufficient importance to be shown separately ; the Ráuns are the only large Aráin sub-division ; but the five Rajpút subdivisions above mentioned are all of importance.

The following figures show the number of the principal Jat and Rajpút tribes, as returned at the Census of 1881 :—

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Uthwals	3,360	Treacle ...	1,719	Virk ...	1,125
Bitis	4,310	Durgapúre ...	2,257	Hingra ...	2,050
Bijwas	653	Dhillon ...	2,219	Semid ...	1,633
Bhullar	670	Randhawa ...	1,881	Hei ...	2,091
Bhattar	473	Sindhu ...	7,030	Jobal ...	2,161
Bal	421	Sohal ...	3,210	Dhore ...	1,433
Tikhar	2,779	Sonal ...	1,550	Singher ...	1,916
Chetwal	2,061	Khag ...	5,675	Sohie ...	2,392
Chhadialar	4-9	Gathwal ...	550	Surprah ...	1,215
Chhresh	1,351	Gill ...	5,145	Khandaula ...	1,759
Phome	3,592	M ...	2,711	Guj ...	1,014
Dhimbhi	1,627	Manjeat ...	501	Mahal ...	2,010

Chapter III, C.

Sub-divisions of Rājpūts.

Tribes and Castes.

Jats and Rājpūts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Mathrás	1,638	Jaswāl	766	Ghorewāl	5,843
Bhatti	3,027	Chauhan	1,515	Manj	5,754
Baryāh	979	Rāthor	440	Nāru	4,623
Panwāl	2,043	Khokhar	3,682	Mehton	1,163
Tānwāl	928				

The Jats are in nothing inferior to their brethren elsewhere. They are an industrious, thriving race, and an idea of their importance may be gathered from the fact that almost half of the district is in their hands, and more than half the revenue is paid by them. The Rājpūts, on the other hand, are fast sinking into poverty. Once lords of the country, the Rājpūt gentry are now reckoned the lowest in the scale of prosperity. Too proud to till the land themselves, they rarely touch a plough or yoke a bullock, but cultivate through the agency of servants, or lease out their land to tenants. In either case they receive only landlord's profits, while the sturdier Jat, cultivating with his own hand, reaps the profits both of landlord and of cultivator. The degradation of the Rājpūt was hastened by the action of the Sikh Government, which collected the revenue from the actual cultivator, to the exclusion of the nominal proprietor of the soil, and in other ways lost no opportunity of thrusting them into the background. Jat kārdārs, Sikh priests and officials combined to tax and grind down the Rājpūt. Their villages were often destroyed, and their mosques desecrated, and they are now a bye-word for idleness and destitution. At the time of Mr. Temple's settlement there was hardly a Rājpūt estate that, however great its natural capacities, was not in bad condition and so impoverished as to require special consideration in the assessment of the revenue. The Muhammadan Rājpūts ascribe their conversion to the time of Shahāb-ud-din.

Next to the Rājpūts in point of numbers come Brāhmaṇs. The majority are Sārsut Brāhmaṇs. Some are traders and a few are landowners.

Khatris and Baniās.

Gujars.

Kambos.

Pathāns.

These, with the Brāhmaṇs, form the bulk of the trading and money-lending class. The Satlaj marks the line beyond which the Khatris predominate in point of numbers over the Baniās. The Khatris assert that their residence in the district dates from the earliest times. The Gujars, and the kindred tribe of Dogars, are generally to be found near the banks of the Satlaj. Here, as elsewhere, their habits are pastoral; but they are more industrious and less predatory than the Gujars of the Dehli territory. The Kambos especially excel as market-gardeners. They cultivate more elaborately than the Jats, but could not perhaps manage a large estate so well. Similar to them are the Sainis and Musalmān Arāīns. The latter are said to be emigrants from Sirsa. The Pathāns are the only important tribe of genuine Musalmāns, as distinguished from the converts from Hinduism. They occupy much the same social position as the Rājpūts, and are idle, thriftless cultivators.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The great majority of estates are held by cultivating communities under the various denominations of *bhayáchárah*, *pattidárl*, &c. There are not many communities of that elaborate structure and constitution which are to be met with in the N. W. Provinces. The rights and interests of the co-partners being, for the most part, completely divided, internal dissension is rare. Although the holdings are quite separate, and actual possession is the main index of all the shares and rights, still the names of the ancient sub-divisions survive. There are the *dheris*; the *páos*, or one-fourth measure of the seer; the *sarsáhís* or *chhatáks* of the seer; the *hals*, representing generally pieces of land of from 15 to 20 acres each, such as might be capable of being tilled by a single plough. These divisions are nearly always nominal, as far as the partition of holdings is concerned, the possession of cultivated land not being considered liable to change. But they are not nominal as regards the distinction of *jamá*; when, as is often the case, not only the amount of the holdings, but also the proportion of the different kinds of soil in each holding corresponded with them.

There are *shámilát* lands belonging to divisions of the estate and also to the whole estate. These have sometimes been divided and sometimes left undivided. But there is a tendency to divide, especially when the land is culturable waste. The increased demand for, and the enhanced value of, land have made the co-partners anxious to reclaim the waste; and for this purpose partition is necessary. The communities are sometimes disposed to break through the old rule, that common property was to be held according to ancestral shares, and not according to actual possession. Whenever they follow the latter principle, rather than the former, doubtless a change has been wrought in their sentiments by the exact definition of rights and responsibilities, both corporate and individual, which has been universally effected. But frequently partition is made solely with reference to ancestral shares. And sometimes parties, whose possession is less than their share, obtain, on partition, not only an amount proportional to the original share, but also an additional amount to compensate for the deficit in possession, and to make up the full share in both the *makbíca* (lands held by co-partners) and in the *shámilát* (common) lands. But until a partition is contemplated, no question is raised regarding the shares in the common lands. For the

Chapter III, D.

Village com-
munities and
tenures.

Village tenures.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Proprietary right under the Sikhs.

rents, profits, or perquisites from the common lands, according as they happen to be cultivated or waste, are collected by the lambardârs, and credited to the village expenses, but are never expended for the purpose of defraying the *jamâ*, perhaps because they are never sufficiently considerable.

Mr. Temple thus discusses proprietary rights under the Sikhs whose revenue system is described in Chapter V, Section B:—

"It may be held that the cultivator must get one-half the produce to sustain life and carry on the cultivation, and the proprietor's share must be a part of the remaining half. Then, if the State takes all the remaining half, nothing is left for the proprietor. In this case, if the proprietor cultivates, he gets only his share as cultivator, but not his share as proprietor. If the cultivator and proprietor are different persons, then the latter gets nothing, or next to nothing, inasmuch as the cultivator must have one-half, and the Government takes the other half, and under these circumstances proprietary right must at best degenerate into a mere right of occupancy to which nothing of tangible value is attached. Now, if the matter be viewed in this light, it may be thought that the Sikhs, practically at least, disregarded proprietary right, and that with them ownership was nothing more than an empty name and a shadow. I do not deny that such was indeed too often the case. Still I maintain that they attached to *mâlikî* or proprietorship the same ideas as we do, and theoretically at least recognized its existence. In most cases no party other than the occupants claimed any proprietary title, and no question was raised. These cultivating communities indeed paid as much as the merest tenants-at-will, and if any portion of the estate failed, the *kârdâr* acted very much as if he had been proprietor, and undertook the immediate management. However, as long as the community paid all their taxes, and kept up their estate in a high state of cultivation, he never interfered, and left them to their own internal government. Indeed, he would assist them in preserving their organization, adjusting their shares, and so on. I have known cases where questions of this kind have been taken up by *kârdârs* and referred to arbitration. What the constitution of these communities was, we shall see presently. But in those estates where there was a party in the position of proprietor, he was allowed to accompany the tax-gatherers when they went their rounds, and after their demands had been satisfied, he might glean a scanty *sirîna* or a certain number of seers out of the maund. Perhaps, as a special favour, the *kârdâr* might give him some allowance from the public hoards: or perhaps, after the collections were over, he would go into the village, vaunt his rights to the cultivators, and prevail upon them to give him some fee or present in recognition thereof.

Revenue realized from cultivators instead of proprietors.

"But it will be marked that under the *kankâl* and *halâî* system the Sikhs always realized their revenue from the cultivator. The proprietor, when there was one, might collect something on his private account, but he was not expected to pay the revenue. The British Government holds that the *mâlguzâr*, the party who pays the revenue, is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. The Sikhs treated one party as *mâlguzâr* and another party as proprietor. So it was with small pieces of land, held by cultivators in the midst of a *bhâyachîra* estate. The cultivator made good the Government claim on his glebe, precisely in the same manner as the members of the co-parcenary upon their holdings. He made some trifling payment to his landlord, or if, as was often the

case, the landlord happened to be the *mugaddam*, he gave something in acknowledgment of *mugaddami* right.

Enough has been said to show that a non-resident *málik* was almost a nonentity, an absentee without influence, without responsibility, without the power to interfere in the management of an estate which indeed he could scarcely call his own. His perquisites were certainly precarious, and probably very inconsiderable. In fact the cultivators could not afford to pay him much when they had to contribute all they could spare to the State. And under a system under which all rent was swallowed up in revenue, the proprietors held themselves aloof, and were glad to vegetate in an obscurity where they at least enjoyed peace and immunity. Who would come forward to take engagements for the revenue whereby he could gain no profit but might incur much loss? And the cultivator, while he held the position, also bore all the burdens and calamities of a *málguzár*. He it was who withstood the incessant drain of presents, cesses, and extra collections, who bribed the *kanyas* and *chaudhris* and who fed the hungry retainers of the rapacious *kárdars*.

"But in estates where the Government demand was more moderate, the proprietors, being generally *chaudhris* or *mugaddams*, were able to assert their rights, and, moreover, the rights were worth asserting. If the collections were in kind, the Government would still realize direct from the cultivator; but the proprietor would take some interest in the collections, would hold himself responsible that nothing went wrong, would bring the waste into cultivation, would fill up vacancies, replace absconded cultivators, &c. Then perhaps a money commutation would be effected, and in such a case the proprietor would himself engage for the payment of the revenue. Still if he chose he might allow the cultivators to engage, and content himself with the receipt of his *málikána* dues. And his title would be in no wise alienated or even weakened, thereby, nor do I believe that in such a case he would have been at all held responsible for any balance or default that might occur. And the sale law being unknown, there would be no danger of the defaulting lands becoming the property of a stranger. In these kind of cases, however, the proprietor was exposed to one kind of risk. If the proprietor, having accepted one *jama*, was outbid by some one else who offered more, he would either have to take up the highest bid or else resign in favour of the stranger. And then it would be very uncertain whether he would ever afterwards regain his hold upon the estate. But such instances would be very rare, for the *jamás* fixed were too high to hold out any bait to speculators, and if the Government found any difficulty in raising the *jama* to the desired standard, it would at once revert to *káinkáat* and *baiti*.

"The practice of Misr Rúplál exactly illustrates the system which recognized two parties in an estate, namely, the *málguzár* in possession and the proprietor. Some of his *pattahs* or patents are extant, in which it is declared that the engagements have been taken from certain parties, cultivators, while an additional amount is to be levied as payable to certain other parties, proprietors. I have already said that the Misr was a bright exception, both as regards his predecessors and his successors. He fixed moderate *jamás* and abridged the *malbas*. However, the proprietors, broken by long misfortune, were often content to receive their *málikána* and forego the privilege of engaging. But sometimes this privilege would be contended for by the cultivators and the proprietors. The Misr perhaps thought that the cultivators were the fittest persons to engage, and closed with

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The position of *málik* rendered profitless and powerless.

In profitable estates, however, the *málik* would assert his claim.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

In profitable estates, however, the *mâlik* would assert his claim.

them. Then the proprietors would appeal to Lahore, and after an interval a warrant would come from the Mâhârâja setting forth that whereas certain parties, cultivators, had been admitted to engage to the exclusion of certain other parties, who were proprietors, and claimed their right to engage thereof, the engagements concluded with the former were to be cancelled, and new engagements entered into with the latter. Now I do not suppose that Ranjit Singh made much local inquiry in such cases, and his order may not be worth much as proof that a particular person was *mâlik* of a particular estate; but it places beyond doubt the fact that he entertained definite ideas regarding proprietary right. In the Sikh's time the Mâhârâja was not troubled with appeals of this kind, for then the Government demand did not leave any surplus which the proprietor could claim. And from the tone and tenor of these and other public documents, it is clear that the Sikh rulers did not look upon private property as a creation of their own, but as a matter of original abstract right, which was coeval with Government and society, had been recognized by all dynasties, and which was not liable to abolition or removal by political changes. Authenticated deeds of sale and other transfers were regarded not as obsolete nullities applicable to a system that passed away with the Government from which it sprung, but as instruments of immutable validity. It would naturally follow that while the Sikh Government recognized the existence of proprietors, and their right to engage in preference to others, it did not consider itself entitled to alienate by grant anything more than its own rights in contradistinction to proprietary right.

Popular conception of proprietary right.

"It remains to consider what was under the Sikhs the popular notion of proprietary right, and in what way they recognised it amongst themselves, independent of any public sanction it might receive. The *kanbâdâ* system was of course unfavourable to the development or organization of co-parcenary. Little or nothing was left to their discretion in the distribution of the revenue, and thus one main purpose of municipal government was done away with. But still the huge *malba* had to be portioned out, and hence the various methods of allotment by *dhérîs*, *hâls*, &c., as before enumerated, were brought into play. In fine *bhâyachârâ* estates, where, from the influence of *chaudhîris*, or from any other cause, a moderate money revenue had been fixed, the regular machinery of distributing the fiscal burden, of dividing the common profits and stock, the community of interest and responsibility, the links which unite the several parts together have been just as discernible as in the *bhâyachârâ* estates of Hindûstân."

Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares.

The shares were ancestral. Circumstances might have changed the relative proportion of the actual shares as it had originally stood. But the ancient partnership was preserved in the remembrance of the brotherhood. Its restoration was often deemed a matter of family concern and honour, a recurrence to it was deemed natural and proper, if circumstances should permit or opportunity offer. The fluctuations of individual fortune might often render it convenient that some should take more and others less land than their original shares. But such interchanges were always open to re-adjustment, which was in most cases amicably effected. Otherwise the leading members of the brotherhood would interfere, and, if necessary, invoke the *kârdâr*'s aid. Stress of season and of taxation would often drive shareholders from their homesteads. The patrimony thus deserted, fell into

the hands of the nearest of kin. But it was held merely in trust, and must be restored intact to the refugee whenever he might return. This rule was deeply rooted in their minds. Mr. Temple says:—"Even in these times I have rarely known it transgressed, "and I have often been surprised at its faithful observance, in spite "of strong temptations to break it." Amidst all the alterations of cultivation and dispossession, the shares in the common lands and in the common liabilities remained unchanged. The revenue responsibility indeed must coincide with actual possession, and this is merely a corollary of the *kanbatî* system. But joint profit and loss was shared in another way: The owner of one-third share might only cultivate one-fourth and pay revenue accordingly. But he would get one-third of the common stock, and bear one-third of the village expenses. Partition of common lands was rare, but when it was effected, the above principle was followed.

When the proprietors were not in direct possession of the land, one partner might transfer his share to an alien. But such transfers would rarely have much effect, and would often be fraudulently made in favour of persons supposed to be capable of ejecting the cultivators. Strangers were jealously excluded from cultivating communities, and what is known as the right of pre-emption was closely watched. Transfers among the members of the community by gift, bequest, mortgage, or sale were not infrequent. Estates might be jointly held by several castes who, while they might be apt to quarrel among themselves about their respective division, yet would not betray the general interests of the whole community. In Mussalmân communities the formularies of the *Shara* were observed. In Hindu fraternities the forms and deeds were rude. But on no account was a member permitted to transfer his property to the residents of another village, even though he might belong to the same caste. Mr. Temple says:—

"Fathers contracted alliances for their daughters in other villages, but the father could not reside with, or scarcely pay a visit to, his son-in-law. But the latter might come and live with the former, and become an adopted son. He might succeed to the property in default of male issue, even in preference to blood relations, provided he took up his residence in the village. But unless he fulfilled this condition, he was not permitted to inherit. This fact shows how great an aversion they had to even a kinsman becoming a shareholder, unless he resided in the village. In other respects, the common rules of inheritance were thoroughly understood and frequently appealed to. Jealous of the integrity of their brotherhood, the proprietors always resisted the encroachment of neighbours; and border affrays were not uncommon. But it should be noted that in estates held by a body of cultivators and owned by an absentee proprietor, the former were by no means so solicitous to preserve their boundary, and in the event of a fight, they made the proprietor come forward.

"Lastly, the distinction between cultivator and proprietor was keenly appreciated. The right of occupancy, apart from proprietary right, was unknown. The Government may have partially recognized it, but the people did not; however long a patch of land may have been occupied, the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Tenants' indifference to ancestral shares.

Right of pre-emption closely watched.

Distinction between cultivator and proprietor.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Summing up of the case.

"Such then, briefly, were the rustic communities of this Doab. They thrived under a heavy yoke, and exhibited exemplary firmness, vigour, and industry. Individual members had the welfare of the brotherhood at heart; they looked upon the right, handed down to them, as sacred, and their dealings among themselves were characterised with a very fair degree of generosity and justice. I have thus endeavoured to prove and illustrate the recognition of proprietary right by the Sikh Government and its preservation by the people, also the conditions on which it was held and the degree in which it was respected. It has been shown perhaps that in this Doab the former rule was not an unmixed evil, and that the position of the agriculturist was not wholly pitiable. The Sikhs indeed taxed oppressively and voraciously. But their tyranny was strictly utilitarian. They only wanted to extract much revenue. That being done, they generally abstained from wanton cruelty, and were prepared not only to sanction subordinate rights, but also to preserve them. The village communities had suffered only from poverty, and indeed they might have had worse misfortunes than this. They might have been less heavily taxed, but at the same time they might have been disunited among themselves and lost their ancestral rights. The latter case would have been harder for them than the former. As things stood, there had been no convulsions and re-actions in society, no confusion of rights and property, no breaking-up of families. Some races indeed had passed away or been supplanted by others, but the transition had been gradual. The springs of society had been overstrained perhaps, but they only required removal of the pressure; no delicate re-adjustment was needed. When, therefore, the position of this agricultural community and its members came to be defined and recorded at the Settlement, there was not much injustice to be amended, nor were there many complex questions to be unravelled. No entanglement having occurred, there was no need of extrication."

Riparian custom.

The deep stream is the boundary of Jalandhar and the districts of Ludhianah and Firozpur. The general rule is that land lost by erosion goes to the proprietors of the village adjoining which it is thrown up. Land transferred by avulsion remains the property of the original proprietors. But there are numerous exceptions, and the exceptional villages are not found in one place. It may be said that the main custom is observed everywhere in Nakodar, except in two instances; is very commonly deviated from in Nawashahr; while Phillour holds an intermediate position. No record has been made of the customs between neighbouring villages on the same bank. As regards individual holders in the same village, the general rule is that land gained by alluvion becomes *shāmilāt deh*; as above said, land gained by avulsion generally remains with the original proprietors. Land rendered waste by the river also becomes *shāmilāt*. If a man loses land, he can claim to have it made up to him from *shāmilāt* land. The customs between neighbouring villages on the Jalandhar side of the river and between individual proprietors vary greatly, and have not been brought under detailed record.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report

of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful ; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The following figures, which show approximately the distribution of tenures as they stood in 1881, are furnished by the Settlement Department :—

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Proprietary tenures.

Number of holdings.

Proprietors culti- vating own land.	Proprietors cultivating land in which they live only as of no.	Occupancy tenants	Non Occup- ancy tenants	Mortgagors	Mofidars and Bunjidars	Total.
61,321	61,324	23,072	86,260	22,023	4,263	282,610

The conception of property in land as it existed under the Sikh *ra'jne* has been fully discussed in the quotation from Mr. Temple, given in the preceding pages.

Talukddari tenures.

The suits relative to *talukddari* tenures comprise the most important, perhaps, of all the cases decided at the Settlement of 1852. The plaintiffs were parties who had done nothing, except boast of empty titles, and lament over lost rights ; and received nothing except *malikánah* dues. The defendants were parties who had tilled the ground, managed the estate, and paid the revenue for many years. The relative position, under Sikh rule, of tenant communities and absentee proprietors has been described in the preceding pages. Highborn tribes, fitted for chivalry and war, rather than peace and agriculture, had been supplanted by humbler races of equal spirit and far greater industry. The Rájpút and Musalmáns of pure descent, such as Saiyads and others, who in earlier times held the greater part of this Doáb, had gradually suffered bodies of sturdy cultivators to become, as it were, rooted in the soil. When difficulties and misfortunes threatened, the cultivators would be forced to discharge the fiscal liabilities of the estate, and then they would merely have to pay some small sum to the proprietor as tributary recognition of manorial right. It so happened that the rule immediately preceding ours pressed severely on the landlords, who in part evaded their burdens, by saddling them on the cultivators ; consequently the landlords lost ground in the same proportion as the cultivators gained it. Still the old proprietors were looked upon as lords of the land. Then came the cession. The experience of the last administration had probably impressed the public mind with the idea that a change in Government would be followed by enhancement of taxation. Pursuing their old policy, the Rájpút landlords held back and allowed the Jat and Ráin cultivators to execute engagements for the revenue. If the new Government, thought they, taxes heavily, then the cultivators must bear the burden ; if it taxes lightly, then we can come forward and claim our rights at the Regular Settlement. But the Ráins and Jats, when they found the new taxation to be unprecedentedly moderate, refused, at the revision of Settlement, to acknowledge any right but their own. The

Chapter III, D.

Village com-
munities and
tenures.

Talukdār tenures.

dilemma was perplexing. On the one hand the plaintiff could show that he had original right, from which he had never been entirely dispossessed, because he had retained a certain hold on the estate by realizing *malikānah* dues. On the other hand, the defendant had managed the estate and paid the revenue ; and our institutions tend to establish that whoever may be *malikādar* is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. If original right was on the one side, policy was entirely on the other side. There was much doubt whether the plaintiff, if declared proprietor, could either manage the estate or pay the revenue ; whereas the defendants were unquestionably capable of doing both. At length a middle course was fixed upon, whereby each party might be in the precise position occupied by him or them (virtually, though not perhaps avowedly or ostensibly) for many years prior to the cession. The cultivating communities were declared proprietors, with all rights and privileges appertaining to proprietorship. The original proprietor was entitled to receive a certain allowance payable by the new proprietors, and was to be styled *talukdār*. The amount of this *talukdārī* allowance was fixed with reference to the past *malikānah* collections. This plan was a most felicitous device. It reconciled the considerations of right and policy ; it adapted our institutions to the state of things which we found in existence ; it satisfied the interests of both the contending parties and of the State. The amount of *talukdārī* allowance was fixed in grain, or in cash, or as a percentage on the revenue, or as an allotment of land.

There is also a class of minor *talukdārī* cases, which are not very numerous or important. It has been found that payments are sometimes made to a second party by individual proprietors. The origin of the tenure has not been clearly ascertained ; but it is quite as ancient as the proprietor's title, and does not resemble the payment of a debt or any transaction of that kind. It is evident that the *talukdārī*'s tenures above described differ, perhaps in kind, certainly in degree, from the *talukdārī* tenures in the North-Western Provinces. Great *talukdārs* certainly did not exist under Sikh rule, but in this district at least they existed under the Mughal Empire. However, there is only one family in this district (namely, the Pathāns of Dhogra) who continuously have held the rank of feudal *talukdārs*. The *talukdārs* of Hindūstān are men who, either as servants of the native Government, or as farmers of the revenue, or as feudal *jagirdārs*, have succeeded in depressing the village communities. Nothing of the kind occurred here. The *talukdārs* are men who have yielded to the communities, and not men who have forced the communities to yield. There are in the whole district 41 *talukdāris* and 16 minor *talukdāris*, in all 57.

Sales of real
property.

Mr. Temple thus discusses the customs regarding sales and mortgages which prevailed during the earlier years of our rule :—

“ The rule of pre-emption of course prevented sales being effected in village brotherhoods with purchasers not of the village. Among the members of a community, sales were occasional, but not frequent. In the neighbourhood of cities and large *kaubāks*, where many detached

holdings might be in the possession of parties not bound together by ties of mutual interest, sales were not uncommon, and indeed the necessity for them was more likely to occur, for here the parties had to struggle alone with difficulties, being unable to obtain aid or support from a community of relatives.

"Sales of real property were common amongst higher classes. They would sell both to members of their own and of other castes. But then it often happened that these parties were hardly in a position to effect a *boni fide* sale. As I have already explained, they would rarely be in possession of the cultivated land, and sometimes in the receipt of little more than a nominal income. If so, it might be a matter of doubt whether the sale was made in good faith, and how far the purchaser was likely to have enforced his right. It is known that these deeds, of late, often remained a dead letter. The purchasers, hopeless of obtaining possession, would restore them to the seller, who would, years afterwards, tender them before our courts as evidence of the position they had once held. Often, too, proprietors of this kind, feeling themselves unable to cope with the village community, would sell or otherwise transfer to some creature of their own, who would, by fraud or violence, obtain a footing in the village. I have known villages where aggressions made by such transferees and purchasers have been forcibly resisted.

"The locking up of real property for the liquidation of debts or security for loans was, I believe, almost unknown. Bankers and money-lenders looked to the assets of the land, and not to the land itself. This has been borne in mind when Khartri bankers have produced old deeds of sale alleged to have been executed by large village communities. Such transactions are, at the best, improbable and suspicious. Mortgages were common among the co-parceners. They were closely akin to those transactions, previously adverted to, by which the brotherhood underwent the management of lands belonging to absent co-partners, and the restoration of them on the proprietor's return. They were regulated by similar conditions. Their origin was in fiscal difficulties. No specific term was fixed during which the mortgage must run on, and after which it might be converted into an absolute transfer. The invariable condition was, that whenever the principal and interest should be liquidated, the property might be re-leased. I have known lands mortgaged in one generation redeemed in the next. This rule was either expressed or implied in mortgages made by all classes. And the remarks just made regarding sales effected by the higher classes are also applicable to the mortgages made by them. The alleged mortgagor, when unwilling to resign the land, always quoted the rule of long possession. But it was clear that as far as the past custom of the country might have weight, the rule ought to be broken through in these cases."

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The following is Mr. Temple's account of tenancy rights as they stood at his Settlement:—

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Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Sales of real property.

Mortgages.

Tenants and rent.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Talukdar tenures.

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Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Sales of real property.

Mortgages.

Tenants and rent.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Tenants and rent.

our predecessors has often rendered it difficult to distinguish one class of cultivators from the other, and the upper class from the proprietor. The Sikh method of *kankat* and *batūi* had a levelling effect, and reduced all parties to the same low standard. I have already explained that the tax-gatherers always looked to the cultivator for the payment of the revenue, whenever they found him to be a man of substance, and left the proprietor to collect what dues he could. In disputes regarding hereditary cultivators, the occupancy of the cultivator and the payment of the revenue by him direct to the collectors is usually admitted. The only question is whether he did, or did not, give anything extra, either in cash or in kind, to the proprietor. It was not attempted to fix any term of occupancy which should *per se* entitle a cultivator to rank as hereditary. But it will be found that cultivators who have been in possession of the same fields for 12 years and upwards have at the present Settlement generally been vested with hereditary rights.

Rates demandable from hereditary cultivators.

"When a cultivator is declared to be hereditary, it becomes of course necessary to determine what rent he shall pay in future. For many reasons it was deemed advisable to introduce money rents where no definite rule should have previously prevailed. With the concurrence of superior authority, it was ruled that the hereditary cultivators should pay to the proprietor, besides the revenue due from their holdings and the share of village expenses accruing thereon, a sum of 18 per cent. on the assessed revenue as proprietary dues. But in villages where the distinction between the two classes of cultivators had been previously understood and acted upon, and a scale of rents had been adopted, the existing rent-rates were upheld. In special cases more favourable rates have been allowed. In some villages, where a few steady tenants are the mainstay of the estate, it has suited the proprietors to excuse the hereditary cultivators altogether from the payment of rent. In such a case the cultivator would discharge the revenue and regular additional items which might accrue on his holding, and would have to pay 5 per cent. *lambardari* allowance to the landlord. He would thus become, in some respects, a subordinate proprietor, except that he could not sell or transfer his rights. But the landlord's responsibility would remain. His only right would be the 5 per cent. and a reversionary interest in the event of the tenant's resigning the holding, or dying without heir.

Privileges of hereditary cultivators.

"The various accessory privileges, which might or might not appertain to the hereditary cultivator, have been brought into consideration. As a rule, he may not sell, mortgage, or transfer his rights to any person, except his nearest of kin, who would, in the course of nature, succeed him. But he may underlet to any one he pleases. He may not plant timber, nor fruit trees, nor groves, nor gardens, nor sink wells, without the consent of his landlord. He may cut hedge-row trees to mend his implements, his well, or his homestead, without asking any one's leave. There are, however, exceptional cases when he may do nearly all the things above enumerated.

Distinction between the several classes of cultivators unknown under Native Government.

"My account of the Sikh administration will have explained that this distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is not indigenous in this part of the country. It has been introduced by the Settlement. I need not repeat what has been said regarding the former position of the cultivator. We have endeavoured to preserve his position, and improve it to the same extent as that of all other agriculturists. That class of cultivators who have been declared hereditary pay now, as then, the revenue due from their holdings

They pay to the proprietor more now than formerly. But then they pay much less to the State, and their position is much more definite and permanent than heretofore.

"The rents or proportion of the produce demandable from the non-hereditary cultivator have been fixed. Two-fifths (*pachdi*) and one-third (*tihárah*) have been frequently fixed in lieu of the half (*mundisifa*). The half proportion is still in force in many villages, chiefly with the concurrence of both cultivator and proprietor. Land is so valuable that cultivators can always be found to take land on the condition of giving up nearly half the produce, and thus this proportion is still regarded by the proprietors as the market value of land. For the non-hereditary cultivator money-rents have not been fixed."

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the

several tahsils of the district. There are no chief headmen in Jalandhar. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division

of Chapter III, D.
Village com-
munities and
tenures.

Rent rates leviable
from non-hereditary
cultivators.

Zaildars and village
headmen.

Tahsil.	Zaildars.	village headmen.
Jalandhar	8	834
Nakodar	8	735
Phillour	8	704
Nawáshahr	7	717
Total	31	2,090

of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildár* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman to those of his village. The remuneration to *zaildárs* has not yet been fixed (the district being under Settlement), but it will probably be one per cent. on the land revenue of their respective *zails* at the close of the Settlement operations. The headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. There are no *zaildárs* in the district who enjoy any rent-free grant. The head-quarters of the *zails* with their prevailing tribes are shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
			Rs.	
Jalandhar	Chittl ...	24	20,317	Jats, Rajputs.
	Tijpur ...	23	15,628	Jats.
	Dorulli ...	21	26,487	Do.
	Duriyal ...	10	17,301	Do.
	Jalandhar ...	39	30,460	Do.

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

Zaildars and village headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.
			Rs.	
Jalandhar—concluded.	Talhan	21	18,423	Jâts.
	Kartarpur	34	31,407	Do.
	Lidhran	20	18,617	Do.
	Alâwalpur	33	40,492	Do.
	Karyâna	17	21,081	Do.
	Jamsher	18	19,527	Do.
	Kûkarpind	12	9,063	Jâts and Awârs.
	Khâinra	18	14,890	Awârs.
	Laioya	50	34,849	Jâts.
	Bâhrâm	19	17,438	Râjpûts.
	Nussâf	29	18,957	Jâts.
	Chakidâ	30	15,400	Do.
Nawâshahr.	Râhon	25	15,291	Jâts.
	Malakpur	28	9,320	Do.
	Majhaur	20	13,668	Râjpûts.
	Shekhupur	22	20,010	Jâts.
	Padhyâna	22	21,910	Do.
	Jula Mâjra	12	6,770	Râjpûts.
	Mukandpur	17	23,569	Jâts.
	Râipur	10	12,792	Do.
	Jandâlî	17	23,796	Do.
	Pharâla	18	20,637	Do.
	Hiyûn	24	21,496	Gujars.
	Bangah	20	24,970	Jâts.
	Musâpur	14	21,700	Do.
	Naura	14	28,410	Râjpûts.
	Karyâm	27	40,018	Jâts.
	Jâdla	16	16,038	Do.
	Nangal Ambiyâ	31	22,733	Râin.
	Pargiyâna Kalân	17	17,656	Do.
	Saifî	20	36,116	Jâts.
	Dheriân	14	13,096	Râin.
	Bakhshâ	8	11,760	Do.
	Do. Mâdho	37	24,415	Jâts.
Nakodar.	Malsiân	30	19,612	Jâts.
	Dûmâna	16	13,556	Kambos.
	Kaung Kalân	22	17,330	Jâts.
	Do. Khurd	41	21,789	Do.
	Shâhkot	19	14,870	Do.
	Kilf	20	13,853	Râins.
	Malatpur	23	23,059	Do.
	Madahpur	28	18,403	Do.
	Nakodar Bhagat Râm	17	17,600	Jâts.
	Do. Ghulâm Ghâus	15	18,057	Do.
Phirour.	Kuleta	12	19,437	Jâts.
	Chhokrân	12	14,041	Do.
	Birik	10	14,343	Do.
	Girdya	17	18,281	Do.
	Moron	14	17,153	Do.

Taluk, Phillour—concluded.	Zail,	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.	Chapter III, D.
					Village com- munities and tenures.
			Rs.		Zaildars and village headmen.
Kali	9	13,959	Játs.
Phillour	22	16,633	Ráín.
Mau	11	14,330	Játs.
Nagar	11	14,158	Do.
Rúrikah	4	10,417	Do.
Sang Dhesián	15	18,627	Do.
Surhali	7	9,929	Rajpûts, Játs and Brâhmans.
Jandialah	5	19,261	Játs.
Bundâla	17	24,951	Do.
Núrmahal	23	21,496	Do.
Kot Bâdal Khan	11	9,204	Do.
Talwan	23	20,654	Do.
Bilga	18	21,818	Do.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer, and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 714):—

"The agriculturists of the district employ hired field labourers in weeding the fields, reaping crops, in threshing and storing grain. Such labourers are of two sorts: (1) regular servants who receive one or two rupees per month and their daily victuals and clothes, and (2) hired men called *sepidârs*, who are paid in kind at the rate of a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a seer in the maund. The persons so employed are usually of the *chamâr* and *sweeper* castes, who, when not employed in the fields, earn their livelihood by other normal means. The estimated number of persons so employed is 6 per cent. of the total population of the district. The condition of these field labourers is not much inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate their own holdings, as regards indebtedness or inability to subsist from harvest to harvest. They usually live by a credit account with a village trader settled when the harvest is reaped."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, rest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of, or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village

Agricultural
labourers.

Petty village
grantees.

Chapter III, D.

Village com-
munities and
tenures.Poverty or wealth
of the proprietors.

rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. They are locally known by the name of *sāhī* tenures.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The Rājpūt portion of the peasantry is believed to be deeply involved in debt. Money-lending is mostly in the hands of the village shop-keepers, but there are several large bankers in Jālandhar and other towns who are always ready to lend money on the security of land. The usual rate of interest on unsecured loans is Rs. 2-8-0 per month, or 30 per cent. per annum. In loans upon mortgages of land, if possession is given to the mortgagee, the produce is ordinarily set off against interest. Where possession is not given, interest ranges from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 per month.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture,
and Live-stock.

The Seasons.
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

thānah of the Jālandhar tahsīl. Another kind is *beb*, or the land along the river Satlāj, which wants no irrigation, but requires of course an average rainfall when it yields good crops.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food-grains of the district, are discussed in the Famine Report note quoted in Chapter III (page 19).

Table No. XIV gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 33 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from wells, four per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 63 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them:—

Number of wells.	Depth to water in feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs.	Cost in Rupees.	Cost of gear.	Spring.
17,265	...	20	210	25	2	70	Persian wheel 40 buckets	—
5,117	20	30	400	...	2	100	—	0
705	30	40	400	...	2	140	—	5

Of these wells only 100 were unbricked; while 18,529 were worked by the Persian-wheel, and 7,558 by the rope and bucket. The wells of less than 30 feet in depth are chiefly found in the lowlands along the banks of the Satlāj, and in the *saildāb* of the Adampūr and Kartārpūr *parganās*. With the exception of close to the small town of Malsīān, where water is lifted from the Ben stream by the apparatus known as *jhalār*, the only irrigation in the district is from wells. In the Jālandhar and Nakodai tahsīls the Persian-wheel, well or *karat* is mostly in use, but in the other two tahsīls of Phillour and Nawāshahr, one generally finds the *charas* form of well, i.e., lifting water with a bucket, and worked up and down an inclined plain by bullocks, as in the North-Western Provinces of India. Water is near the surface, and wells are not expensive, are easily made, and last a long time. Without irrigation none of the superior crops, except wheat, can be grown. But the plentiful supply of water brings all soils to a level, and irrigation is pushed to the utmost extent, wells being found in soils of every description, from the richest to the most sandy. The importance of irrigation is attested by the fact that in distributing the revenue over the holdings of a village the proprietors disregard, for the most part, distinctions of soil, and assume two general rates, applicable one to irrigated and one to unirrigated land.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsil of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Rotation of crops prevails only to this extent, that after a cycle of seasons, land hitherto sown with spring crops is sown with autumn crops, and vice versa. The attention of agriculturists has not been much directed towards manuring. In the neighbourhood of populous towns, rich manured land, covered with garden produce, is to be found. But, as a rule, the people do not make the most of the substances for manure which accident and nature provide. The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 251-252):—

“The figures in the margin show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—252 maunds of manure is given to the acre, per annum, on land constantly manured; 112 maunds on land occasionally manured, at intervals of six months. On irrigated lands the usual course of cropping in this district is, that in land on which *makki* is sown, at *kharif*, wheat, barley, *senji* and *metha* are sown in the

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Percentage of total which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated ...	29	30	41	36
Unirrigated ...	...	6	94	4
Total ...	10	15	75	

“The figures in the margin show the percentage of cultivated area which is manured:—252 maunds of manure is given to the acre, per annum, on land constantly manured; 112 maunds on land occasionally manured, at intervals of six months. On irrigated lands the usual course of cropping in this district is, that in land on which *makki* is sown, at *kharif*, wheat, barley, *senji* and *metha* are sown in the *rabi* following, after the usual ploughing and irrigation; well manured irrigated lands are given no rest, but are ploughed twice or thrice during the year. Unirrigated lands require rest for a year-and-a-half after the *kharif* crop, i.e., if they are sown with *kharif* crops in one year, say *Sambat* 1935, no crop (*rabi* or *kharif*) will be sown on them during *Sambat* 1936, but they will be kept for the *rabi* and *kharif* sowing of 1937; such lands are ploughed repeatedly between 10 and 20 times during the year.”

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
<i>Kangni</i>	529	38	<i>Chillies</i>	...	1,413
<i>China</i>	244	46	Other drugs & spices	207	132
<i>Mattar</i>	35	1	<i>Linseed</i>	...	72
<i>Mish (Urd)</i>	17,633	12,800	<i>Mustard</i>	...	2,274
<i>Mung</i>	262	119	<i>Til</i>	...	696
<i>Masur</i>	6,032	12,005	<i>Tara mitha</i>	...	3,304
<i>Arhar</i>	11	11	<i>Hemp</i>	...	3,221
<i>Turmeric</i>	1	...	<i>Ka-umbh</i>	...	2,727
<i>Coriander</i>	7	4	Other crops	72,128	47,070

* The interval between the reaping of the previous *kharif* and the sowing of the next *rabi* would appear to be ten months, not a year-and-a-half as stated. The *rabi* of *Sambat* 1937 is sown in the autumn of *Sambat* 1936. The course described would appear to be the two-year course common on unirrigated lands on all the submontane tracts of the Panjab, under which half the land is cropped one year, and the other half the next.

Chapter IV, A

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live-stock.
Agricultural imple-
ments and appli-
ances.

Manure, rotation of
crops, &c.

Principal staples.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live-stock.

Principal staples.

Average yield.
Production and con-
sumption of food
grains.

The most important harvest, as regards the better kinds of food-grains, is that of the spring. Wheat, barley and gram form the staples of this harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other items of importance. In the autumn sugar-cane is the most important crop. *Jawád* (great millet), *moth* and *másh* (*Phruca aconitifolius* and *Phaseolus radiatus*), and *makai* (Indian corn) are the common food-grains of the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a limited extent near the Satlaj. Cotton and hemp are also grown largely at this season; *bájra* is almost unknown in this district. The sugar-cane crop is, commercially of the most importance to the cultivator. It is generally grown for the purpose of paying the whole or part of the revenue. The Settlement Officer calculates that when 15, or even 12, per cent. of the cultivated area of a holding is covered with sugar-cane, the outturn will be sufficient to pay the whole revenue, leaving the rest to meet the cost of cultivation and the margin of profit. "But," he adds, "if 15 per cent. of sugar-cane is to be grown every year, then another 15 per cent. must be reserved for that purpose, and thus 30 per cent. or one-third of the cultivated area would be taken up."

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 19. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for

Grain.	Agri-culturists.	Non-agri-culturists.	Total.
Wheat	1,216,400	1,397,878	2,614,284
Inferior grains	1,916,762	912,000	2,820,662
Pulses	562,012	542,035	1,004,047
Total	3,696,080	2,852,913	6,538,993

the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 794,764 souls. On the

other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that while some 65,000 maunds of wheat and *jawád* were annually exported to Unak in Hoshiárpúr, Ludhianáh, and Ambáláh from the Návásháhr tahsil, there was an annual import of about six-and-a-half lakhs of maunds, principally of grain, *moth* and *javád* from Firozpur, but also of other grains in smaller quantities from Amritsar and Hoshiárpúr. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote:— "To feed the population of the district, 6,316,440 maunds of grain of all kinds are required; the total outturn of an average year's crop throughout the district may be estimated at a rough calculation as 7,589,805 maunds of grain, or more than sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants."

Arboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVII shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This plantation in the Jalandhar district consists of 219.7 acres, and is composed chiefly of *shisham* and *kilar*, with a slight mixture of *phulai*, *tun* and *nim*. It is situated within the municipal limits of Phillour on the Grand Trunk Road, about a mile north of the Railway station. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The plantation was commenced in the year 1867-68, and was originally intended, together with numerous other plantations situated along the line of Railway, to supply steam fuel to the Railway Company; but before the timber could come to maturity, coal was introduced. The whole plantation has been sold to the Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway to supply material for the formation of tree spurs for the Satlaj river training works. The portion felled last year is now being re-sown. The Jalandhar plantation of triangular shape, situated within the cantonment, consisting of 50 acres, was commenced in 1868-69, and is composed of *shisham*. The soil is very poor and the produce is inferior. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The Phagwara *birs*, which adjoin each other in irregular shape, are situated within five miles of the Railway station of Phagwara in the Jalandhar district, on the road from Phagwara to Banga and Nawashahr. The total area of the three is 1,137 acres. The growth is entirely *dhak* (*Butea frondosa*). *Birs* I and II are reserved; *bir* III was handed over to the Department in 1880, and is unreserved. The produce was felled over the whole area in 1882-83, and reproduction is progressing favourably by coppicing. The soil is good."

Table No. XXII shows the number of live-stock returned in the Administration Report. Horse and mule-breeding operations have been carried on in this district since the year 1877, but the results have not been very marked. The Jalandhar district has never been famous for its mares, and attention appears never to have been much directed towards breeding. There are three stud-bred stallions and three Arab donkey stallions in the district; 102 mares have been branded for the breeding of horses and 89 for mules; 18 of the produce of the former and eight of the latter have been taken out of the district by dealers; but it is not known whether any of these were purchased for remounts. No *salitrás* are employed, and no colts have been gelt. The *zimindárs* breed from the Government stallions principally for their own use, and there are a good many of their produce in the district. The foals are reared by the owners upon the old principle, by which the full development of the stock is impeded.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in

some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into

Population.	Towns	Villages.
Agricultural	31,780	314,881
Non-agricultural	103,411	307,153
Total ..	137,221	632,334

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Agriculture and
forests.

Live-stock.

Occupations of the
people.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.Occupations of the
people:Principal industries
and manufactures.

agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only, such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 97 to 105 of Table No. XIIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The great manufacture is that of *gûr*, sugar and molasses. The crushing of the sugar-cane goes on from the middle of November to the middle of February, after which the refining of the raw produce continues for some time longer. Some of the larger villages have as many as 50 sugar-cane presses at work during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth, the principal seats of which are Jalandhar, Râhon, Kartârpûr and Nûrmahâl, but which is also carried on at every large village in the district. Silver-wire and gold, and silver lace, are also made to some extent at Jalandhar. The carpenter's work of Khân Khânâ and the scarves (*lûngîs*) and thick cotton cloth (*ghâti*) of Râhon are famous beyond the limits of the district.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

"This district has a wider reputation for its manufactures than seems to be warranted by their actual state. Râhon is frequently spoken of as excelling in *ghâti*, a highly glazed cotton long-cloth of fine texture, from which formerly the summer full dress of *Sardârs* and wealthy persons was made. It is still made in small quantities to order, but as Ludhînâl has risen in importance, the trade seems to have been transferred thither. And the increased importation of English long-cloth must tell against its survival in any prosperous form. It will be a long time, however, before natives give up talking of Râhon *ghâti*. Other cotton-weaving, of course kinds, such as *khaddar* with *susîs* (coloured stripes and checks), are made here as elsewhere, but there is not a trade like that of the Jhang district with Kâbul in these strong and serviceable home-spuns. *Khaddar*, the fabric most worn by the agricultural population, is woven almost everywhere throughout the province.

"Jalandhar itself has a considerable manufacture of silk, and there are said to be over 160 looms in the town, while the trade is an export one. A dove-coloured, lustreless *lûngî* or *palav* with gold border and ends, may be taken as the type of Jalandhar silk; but other colours are also woven. The wool manufacture was once extensively carried on in the Phillour tahsil, and very fine blankets were made at Bilghâ; now only inferior *lois* and blankets are manufactured.

"Like the neighbouring district of Hoshiârpûr, Jalandhar has some reputation for carpentry, and sends its workmen to Simla and other

places in the hills. These districts, indeed, with Amritsar, supply most of the skilled labour used on railway works, and their workmen are to be met with in all railway workshops from Karáchi to Sibi and all over Northern India. Kartárpúr, like the town of Staines in Buckinghamshire, has a name for the wholesale fabrication of chairs. The cane-seated arm-chair found in public offices, dák bungalows, and some houses, is made here in large quantities. Twenty rupees a dozen is about the lowest wholesale rate, and for better quantities higher prices are obtained.

“Good examples of *kamári* work have been produced at Jalandhar. Bows and arrows are the original forms; painted pen-cases are the first native application; and for European use, book-stands, teapoys and similar articles are thus decorated. The painting is done in water-colour, protected with *sundras* varnish, which is frequently applied with the ball of the hand. Some of these are occasionally sent up to Simla, but there can scarcely be said to be a trade. The pottery of Jalandhar is perhaps better than the average of unglazed ware in the plains, while specimens of coloured and enamelled tile-work of unusual excellence have been turned out. Muhammad Sharif, the artist, to whom these works are due, is a striking example of a very common form of oriental secretiveness. He can make all the colours and glazes of the old Mughal tile-work as seen on the Nakodar tombs in this district and at many other places in the province. There would be a very large demand for his work if he would supply it; but he seems to have a morbid dread of losing his secrets, and he declines to work in any regular way. He has been persuaded from time to time to send a few examples of his craft to various exhibitions, but as he works without any assistants, they have to be priced at rates which prohibit their use on any large scale. He is quite content, however, that his work should be looked upon as a curiosity merely, and appears to have no wish to pick up the fortune that lies within his reach.

“There is scarcely a town in India that does not contain some professor of an out-of-the-way craft which seems to be respected usually in proportion to its futility. A silversmith of Jalandhar has applied himself to the contrivance of silver wire net-work applied over English wine-glasses, and sometimes over white glass Pilsener beer bottles. This net-work is connected with bands of chased silver ornamented with colour. When the forms of the glass so covered are good, the effect is curious and pretty, but merely commonplace and tawdry, when beer bottles are used. Slippers and other equally incongruous articles are also made in silver wire net-work. There are many trivialities, however, of less interest than this, which is at least a work of some skill, and might possibly lead to something better.”

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The trade of the district is mainly in agricultural produce. In ordinary years, grain is imported from Ludhianah, Fírozpúr and the adjoining Sikh States, and exported to the Káungra hills. In 1873-74, however, favourable seasons together with the high prices prevailing elsewhere, caused a very large export of surplus stocks of grain, at first to Agra, and afterwards to Bengal. The export to Bengal was on so large a scale that for some time the supply of carriage at the disposal of the Railway was unable to cope with it. The ordinary staple of the export trade consists of *gúr*, molasses and sugar, the sugar-cane being largely grown in this district and the adjoining one of Hoshiárpúr. Most of the sugar is made in the Nawáshahr tahsil of this district

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Principal industries
and manufactures.

Course and nature
of trade.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.

Course and nature
of trade.

Prices, wages, rent-
rates, interest.

and the Dasúah tahsil of Hoshiárpúr, and it is exported chiefly to the south and west, being sent to Bikanér, Lahore, the southern Panjab and Sindh. Cotton is grown to a considerable extent in the Nakodar and portions of the Phillour and Jalandhar tahsils, but is chiefly retained for local manufactures which are in part exported towards the hills. English piece-goods and draught cattle from Ludhiánah and the Sikh States are the most important articles of import.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at pages 44-45.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail bázár prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rent-rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table

No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre, shown in the margin, for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1809-10 to 1873-74	67.9	41.3
1874-75 to 1877-78	75.2	21.4
1878-79 to 1881-82	79.4	36.11

Local weights and measures.

Measures of length.

5½ inches make .. 1 karam.

Measures of area, System No. 1.

1 square karam makes .. 1 sarsál.

9 sarsáls make .. 1 marla.

20 marlas make .. 1 kanál.

8 kanáls make .. 1 ghumáo.

Measures of area, System No. 2.

1 square gatha makes .. 1 biswánsi.

20 biswánsi make .. 1 biswá.

20 biswás make .. 1 bighá.

Measures of capacity.

5 rupees make .. 1 chhatánk.

16 chhatánks make .. 1 seer.

40 seers make .. 1 maund.

Measures of weight.

8 grains of khash.

Khash make .. 1 grain of rice.

8 grains of rice make 1 ratti.

8 rattis make .. 1 másha.

12 máshas make .. 1 tola.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district, returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Panjab Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up for communications by Government in the district.

The Biás does not run through the district. But the ferries on the Biás which lie in the Amritsar district and the ter-

Bids.	Satlaj.
Bagha.	Sherpur.
Chakoki.	Jodewal.
Wazír Bhular.	Khanpur.
Gagrewal.	Chountha.
Bairowal.	Joula Mayra.
Govindwali.	Mathawara.
Khambla.	Lassian.
Johnal.	Katina.
Mundah.	Khira or Note.
Ghurka.	Bhundti.
Ahli.	Sidwah
	Tehuia.

ritory of the Kapúr-thala State are under the control of the Jalandhar district authorities. The Satlaj borders the district throughout its length. The mooring places and ferries are shown in the margin.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway runs through the district, with Railway stations at Kartárpúr 11 miles, Jálundhar city 9 miles, Jálundhar Cantonments 3 miles, Chaheri 5 miles, Phagwára 5 miles, Gúráya 6 miles, and Phillour 8 miles. Phagwára and Chaheri are in the Kapúrthala State.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places and conveniences for travellers :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Hoshiárpúr to Jálundhar.	Adampúr ..	11 miles ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and a sara containing a room for European travellers.
Do. to Nakodar ..	Kang Nakodar ..	9 " ..	Encamping-ground.
Jálundhar to Tandah	Kala Bakra ..	10 ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and Civil officers' rest-house.
Do. to Nurmahal ..	Nurmahal ..	15 ..	Metalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. to Kapurthala.	Kapurthala ..	11 ..	Metalled. Native State
Nakodar to Phillour	Nurmahal ..	7 ..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. do. ..	Phillour ..	13 ..	Sara and police bungalow.
Phillour to Nawashahr	Bangah ..	11½ ..	Unmetalled. Do.
Phagwára to Jadia ..	Nawashahr ..	8 ..	Do. Encamping-ground, sara.
Do. do. ..	Jadia ..	7 ..	Do. do. do.

Besides the above there are also unmetalled roads as follows :—
Adampúr to Kartárpúr viâ Aláwalpúr, 11 miles ; Nakodar to Kéwan ferry viâ Sháhkot, 15 miles ; Phagwára to Katárián (Mandi road), 10 miles.

The only dák bungalow at Jálundhar Cantonment is fully furnished and provided with servants. The police and district bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. There is a horse dák plying from Jálundhar to Hoshiárpúr.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Adampúr, Aláwalpúr, Bangah, Dhilwán, Jálundhar city, Jálundhar cantonment, Jálundhar Railway station, Kapurthala, Kartárpúr, Malsián, Nakodar, Nawashahr, Nurmahal, Phillour, Phagwára, Ráhon, Sháhkot, Sultánpúr Jalwáha, Gunachaur and Mukandpúr.

There are Money Order Offices and Savings Banks at Adampúr Dhilwán, Jálundhar city, Jálundhar cantonment, Kapurthala, Kartárpúr, Nakodar, Nawashahr, Nurmahal, Phillour, Ráhon Sháhkot, and Sultánpúr.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the Railway with a telegraph office at each station ; and an Imperial telegraph connects Jálundhar with the towns of Hoshiárpúr and Dharmásala.

Chapter IV, B. Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.

Roads, rest-houses
and encamping-
grounds.

Post Office.

Telegraph.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and Judicial.

Criminal, police and gaols

Tahsil.	Kānungs and Nāibs	Patiwāris and Assistants
Jālandhar	2	112
Nālodar	2	96
Phillour	2	93
Nawāshahr	2	99
Total	8	400

This district is under the control of the Commissioner of Jālandhar. An Additional Commissioner exercising judicial functions is stationed at the head-quarters of the division, and exercises jurisdiction over the districts of Jālandhar, Ludhianāh and part of Hoshiārpūr. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district is composed of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners; each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildār who is assisted by a Nāib-Tahsildār. The village revenue staff is given in the margin.

There are six Munsiffs; one for the Sadr with jurisdiction over the whole district; one for each of the four tahsils; and an extra officer with jurisdiction over six *zails* of the Phillour tahsil and five *zails* of Nawāshahr. The statistics of Civil and Revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate at Jālandhar and assisted by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates who sit at head-quarters in the city, and by Sardār Ajit Singh of Alīwālpūr and Lālā Sālig Rām of Jālandhar; the former has Magisterial powers within the limits of Adampūr and Alīwālpūr *zails*, and the latter within the limits of Bhogpūr and Behrām. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police. There is no Assistant Superintendent permanently stationed here, though one is deputed temporarily now and then. The strength of the police force in 1881-82 is shown below:—

Class of police.	Total strength.	DISTINCTION.	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial)	364	82	282
Cantonment	56	..	56
Municipal	100	..	100
Total	520	82	438

In addition to this force 1,179 village watchmen are paid Rs. 3 per month by a regular assessment upon houses.

The *thánahs* or principal police stations and the *chaukís* or outposts are distributed by tahsils as follows:—*Tahsil Jalandhar*, *thánahs*—Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Kartárpúr, Bhogpúr, and Adampúr. *Chaukís*—Dakoha, Maksúdán, Lidhrán, Raípur and Kála Bakra. *Tahsil Nakodar*, *thánahs*—Nakodar and Sháhkot. *Chaukís*—Nil. *Tahsil Phillour*, *thánahs*—Phillour and Núrmahal. *Chaukís*—Attári, Kuthewál and Gohwar. *Tahsil Nawáshahr*, *thánahs*—Ráhon and Bangah—no *chaukís*. There is a cattle-pound at each *thánah* and also at Nawáshahr and Bır Sárangwál. The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 392 prisoners, but it is under contemplation to build a larger gaol here to contain accommodation for 950 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sánsí and Hárni are the proclaimed criminal tribes in this district, and the number of each on the register in 1882 is shown below:—

Tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Sánsí ...	258	240	215
Hárni ...	40	39	55

The criminal tribes in this district do not give much trouble, and do not appear to be addicted to systematic crime; of the Sánsí only four were convicted for offences under the Penal Code, and no Hárni were convicted during the year 1882.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax and Stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration Offices.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, police and gaols.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Jalandhar, Nakodar and Nawáshahr. The cultivation of the poppy is carried on in this district.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 35 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tahsils, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown on the next page.

Chapter V. A.
General Administration.

Revenue, taxation and registration.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ferries with boat-bridges	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Do. without do.	13,007	11,686	11,933	12,647	14,362
Staging bungalows, &c.	479	570	458	548	541
Encamping-grounds ...	1,500	2,003	1,773	1,874	2,074
Cattle-pounds ...	2,440	2,038	2,450	2,604	2,632
Nazul properties ...	385	991	612	576	1,130
Total	17,901	18,202	17,146	16,248	20,769

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 49, and the cattle-pounds at page 52.

The principal nazul properties consist of four plots of land at Jalandhar, aggregating 157 acres, let out for agricultural purposes.

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the districts is treated of.

Statistics of land revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown below:—

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Surplus warrant talabnah	Rs. 1,034	Rs. 820
Fisheries	159	36
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	103	120

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section B of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a vernacular high school at Jalandhar and a Government aided district school recently established. There are middle schools for boys at Kartarpur (Anglo-Vernacular), Adampur and Alawalpuri in tahsil Jalandhar; at Nakodar and Shahkot in tahsil Nakodar; Phillour and Nurmahal in tahsil Phillour; and at Nawashahr, Bangah and Pharsala in tahsil Nawashahr.

The primary schools are situated at Pindori Nijran, Jamsher Bahrám, Kotli Thán Singh, Ladhwali, Bal, Mánko, Kalyánpur, Chitti, Alampur, Partáhpura, Jhanda Singha, Madár, Bullowal, Dhogri, Darulli, Bullinna, Satera, Sallála and Laroya, in tahsil Jalandhar; at Mahatpur, Malsián, Dhaliwal, Uaggi, Kang Sáhiba, Shákar, Parján, Gándhíán, Lohián, Múlewál, Nawapind, Sarib, Thalwádi, Mudh, Herán, Punián, Boparai, Madabpur and Mandiala, in

tahsil Nakodar; at Bilgá, Bundálá, Rúrkah, Kalán, Lisára, Jandíálah, Salwan, Aprá, Kot Bádal Khán, Barápind, Dosánj, Ghúrka, Moror, Birk Sirgondi, Partábhpúra, Tehang, and Dhandhwál, in tahsil Phillour; at Áwar, Jálá, Mukandpur, Kamám, Saloh, Málhgabla, Gunachaur, Karyát, Sarbá, Kázíán, Khotkar Kalan, Kalerán, Khothrán, Bhagaurán, Músápur, Mahálon, Sháhpur, Khoja, Híún, Sotha, and Bakhlaur, in tahsil Nawáshahr. Besides these there are 43 girls' schools in the district.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 23. Among indigenous schools there is none worthy of notice. The Mission schools have already been described in Chapter III (pages 22-23).

The high vernacular school, Jálándhar, was established on the 1st July, 1880. Its object was to prepare boys for the Panjáb University Vernacular Entrance examination, and also the Munshí and Munshí Alim examinations. The students, however, are not required now to prepare for the Munshí examinations. The school was at first held in a commodious house in the Civil lines, but a house inside the city has now been secured for the school. The staff consists of two English and one Oriental teacher. The figures below show the working for the last three years:—

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Education.

Jalandhar District
School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March of each year.	Results as shown by examinations.
1880-81	2,222	16	No candidate was sent up to the Entrance examination, but 9 candidates passed the Munshí examination
1881-82	2,890	32	12 candidates were sent up to the Entrance examination and all failed, but 7 candidates passed the Munshí examination.
1882-83	3,234	22	7 candidates passed the Entrance examination, 7 candidates passed the Munshí, and 4 the Munshí Alim examination.

Since June, 1883, an Anglo-vernacular department has been attached to the vernacular district school, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Panjáb University. The whole school is under the supervision of the Head Master of the high school. For the middle department three rooms adjoining the high school are being built, and for the primary department some shops near the high school have been repaired as a temporary arrangement. Both the middle and primary schools are supported by Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 120 per mensem, and people's subscriptions of Rs. 125 per mensem. The two classes of the upper school are held in the high vernacular school building, and are taught by the staff of the latter, with the help of another Assistant Oriental teacher.

The Anglo-vernacular middle school at Ráhon in the Jálándhar district was founded in 1850. It is situated on the

Ráhon District
School.

Chapter V, A.
General Administration.

Rāhon District School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils.	Number of pupils who passed.
1878-79	3,817	339	7
1879-80	2,534	353	0
1880-81	3,066	304	10
1881-82	3,763	334	3
1882-83	2,254	356	8

site of an old ruined fort, and is a *pakka* building, containing six rooms surrounded by verandahs. A boarding-house is attached to it for the accommodation of out-station pupils. The school is managed by a Head Master, assisted by three teachers in the middle department, and four in the upper primary school. The lower primary school, including three branches, is taught by six teachers. The table in the margin shows the expenditure, the number of pupils, and the results of the middle school examination for the last five years.

Medical.

Jalandhar Civil Hospital.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon at Jalandhar, and of Hospital Assistants at the other stations in the district. There is also a leper asylum at Dakhni Sarai, which is separately described below. There is a lock-hospital of the first class at the cantonment, which was founded in November 1864, and another of the 3rd class at the city, which was founded at the end of 1869. The Civil Hospital of Jalandhar has been established since the year 1849, a portion of one of the numerous Sikh forts being utilised for the purpose. In 1875 on the same site, the south-end of the city, between it and the Civil station, a new building, in the form of a *sarai*, was built, in which separate quarters and open wards were combined, and on either side of the central gateway are a dispensing-room, office and operating-room. Since that time there have been arrangements made for European patients, and a bath-room has been added. A scheme is now on foot for an entirely separate building for the female patients. An observatory was established, and meteorological records have been kept every year since. The accommodation consists of twelve separate sets of rooms for private patients, and three large open wards, each holding ten beds, one of which wards is used for women. The Assistant Surgeon resides in the hospital, and there are the usual servants' quarters. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one dresser, one matron, and menials.

Leper Asylum.

The leper asylum at Dakhni Sarai in the Nakodar tahsil of the Jalandhar district was established in 1870 by Mr. Leslie Saunders, owing to the great nuisance and inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants from lepers going about begging. A magnificent *sarai*, built about 250 years ago in Shahjahan's time on the old road from Dehli to Lahore, which stands conspicuous on a hill skirted by a branch of the river Beu, was chosen for the building. It possesses more than sufficient accommodation, each leper having a separate hut to himself; and the large, square open enclosure affords ample room for him to wander about in. The *sarai* could accommodate 900 lepers. It is far distant from any village. The establishment consists of a Hospital Assistant, a compounder,

and menials. There is a contractor, to whom Rs. 1,000 are advanced, to enable him to provide supplies for the lepers; and each male and female receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-4-0, and each child half the above, with which to purchase their own food, which they cook themselves. The accompanying statement shows that there has been an annual average of 54 inmates—men, women and children inclusive—and that the cost per head per annum has been Rs. 51-5-8. Periodical visits at least once a quarter are made by the Civil Surgeon of Jalandhar, the services of the Hospital Assistant of Nakodar are at all times available, and an intelligent compounder and dresser resides in the sardāi. No out-door lepers are treated in this institution:—

Years.	IN-PATIENTS.			EXPENDITURE.						Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines, biscdr.	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	
1876 ...	33	19	54	1,458	268	298	16 4 10	564	275 0 0	2,852
1879 ...	32	28	60	2,268	391	24	16 0 0	512	1 0 0	3,212
1880 ...	40	27	67	2,336	102	25	36 0 0	570	3 0 0	3,167
1881 ...	25	17	42	1,604	62	28	18 12 7	552	103 0 0	2,354
1882 ...	26	20	46	1,313	134	25	28 1 7	606	26 0 0	2,133
	158	111	269	8,980	1,038	401	117 3 0	2,864	413 0 0	13,811

There is a church at the cantonment capable of seating 600 persons, and a Roman Catholic Church capable of seating about 300 persons. Both these churches have their respective Chaplains. There is also an American Presbyterian Mission Church in the city of Jalandhar, which is capable of seating 100 persons.

The principal military station in the district of Jalandhar is the cantonment of Jalandhar, situated about three miles from the Civil lines and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. There is no kind of fort or fortification whatever either near the cantonments or the city. There are small garrisons in the forts of Phillour and Ludhiānah, but these forts are not under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Jalandhar. The garrison of Jalandhar during the cold season of the year, from October to March, consists of one Battery (Field) of Artillery, one British Regiment of Infantry, and one Native Regiment of Infantry; but on the approach of the hot weather the garrison is greatly reduced in strength by the despatch of men to the various hill sanatoria. The fort of Phillour is garrisoned by two Companies of Native Infantry from the garrison of Jalandhar; and a similar detachment garrisons the fort of Ludhiānah.

The cantonments and military posts of the district belong to the Sirhind division, and the troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Ambālah. The total garrison

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration,
Lepri Asylum.

Ecclesiastical.

Cantonments,
troops, &c.

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Cantounments, troops, &c.

Station.	Regimental and Staff Officers.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Jalandhar ...	27	160	649	675
Ludhianah...	1	...	...	2 Companies
Phillour ...	1	...	...	2 Do.
Total ...	29	160	649	4 Companies and 675

as it stood on the 1st July, 1883, is shown in the margin. The transport available at this station for the movement of troops is as follows:— At one day's notice, mules and carts to convey 400 maunds of camp equipage and baggage. At two days' notice,

mules and carts to convey 500 maunds. At three days' notice, camels, mules and carts to convey 850 maunds or more if required. There are also sixty-three camels and thirty-one mules in charge of the 20th Panjab Infantry, which could be obtained on two to three days' notice.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway which runs through the district is in charge of the Traffic Manager at Lahore. The Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to Biis is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, stationed at Jalandhar. This officer has also charge of the public buildings of the district. The military buildings are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambialah. The Telegraph lines (Imperial) are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Lahore, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Ludhianah. The forests are under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satlaj Division, whose head-quarters are at Phillour.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Revenue history under the Sikhs.

Under Ranjit Singh the condition of the Jalandhar Doab did not differ from that of the rest of that monarch's dominions. The petty Sardars of the early Sikh times were gradually swallowed up, and the country placed under the care of officers, styled *názims*, appointed from Lahore. The first of these *názims* was Muhkam Chand. Under him the collection of revenue was universally made in kind. Here and there money assessments were fixed, but only from year to year, and liable at any time to give way to the customary system of division of produce, if harvests should fail, or, on the other hand, turn out to be exceptionally good. Such money assessments, however, were more successful in Jalandhar than in Hoshiarpur. In the latter district the people could not be induced to continue cash payments for more than one or two harvests; and the ordinary system was to farm the villages from year to year to bankers, who took in kind from the cultivators and paid in coin to the Government treasury. A few collection papers of this period were found extant at the time of the British Settlement.

Muhkam Chand and his son Motí Rám held the Jalandhar Doáb until 1831. In that year, Motí Rám was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, a tyrannical and grasping man, appointed in his place. The people of the Doáb complained so bitterly of his oppression, that in the following year he was superseded by Misr Rúp Lal, a man of entirely different character. He is described as "an able and humane ruler, true to his word and engagements ; loved by the agriculturists and dreaded by evil-doers."* A better man could not have been chosen. He was wealthy, and for this reason free from one powerful inducement to oppression. Being connected, moreover, by marriage with a Jalandhar family, he had an interest in the prosperity of the country. He was more successful than his predecessors in introducing cash payments of revenue, for his assessments were more light and equitable. He compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and cesses leivable by the State; and his rates were such that holders of his leases seldom hesitated at a later period to produce them before the British Settlement Officer—a sure sign that they would not object to pay his assessments. Even in the famine year of 1833 there were very few unpaid balances. He resided constantly within his jurisdiction, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is even said that he would not accept the smallest present. "Among the long roll of Sikh Governors, who, as a rule, considered "the people under them as created for their private profit, it is "refreshing to meet with a man like Misr Rúp Lal, upright and "just, whose name is to this day remembered by the people with "respect and affection." He ruled the Doáb from 1889 to 1896 Sambat.

On the death of Ranjit Singh, the Misr was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, the former oppressor of the Doáb, restored to office. He at once raised Rúp Lal's assessments 25 per cent. and then left Jalandhar, making over the authority to his son Imám-ud-dín. The new rulers did not even profess to adhere to the enhanced assessments at first demanded. They were under little control, the affairs of the Panjab being now in confusion. They kept no engagement except when convenient. If the season promised an unfavourable outturn, they would make cash settlements with the villagers; if it took a good turn, they would collect in kind. The extra dues amounted to 30 per cent. upon the original revenue demand, nor was any rule adhered to, except that of oppression. Neither father nor son was often resident in the Doáb, but made over charge to Lieutenants. The best known of these were Sandi Khán in Hoshiárpúr, and Karím Bakhsh in Jalandhar. These persons were found in charge at the time of annexation. The term *Shekhán* is particularly applied to several *názims* of that tribe, who jointly ruled the Doáb and farmed its revenue. They ruled from Sambat 1897 to Sambat 1903, and the most notorious among them are the Imám-ud-dín and Karím Bakhsh just mentioned; it cannot be said that they bore a high character for moderation. If

* Memorandum on first eight years of British rule in Hoshiárpúr, by S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner.

Chapter V. B.
Land and Land
Revenue.

Revenue history
under the Sikhs.

Chapter V, B. the Misr's *jama* represents the least that a country ought to pay, the Shekh's *jama* would represent the most that it could pay. The Misr compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and other cesses leviable by the State. The Shekhs fixed a money assessment, based upon actual appraisement, and reserved to themselves the right of collecting additional items, as avarice might dictate, or necessity demand.

Sikh revenue system.

The question of proprietary right under the Sikhs has been fully discussed in Chapter III (pages 28-29). The following paragraphs, taken from Mr. Temple's Settlement Report, describe the Sikh system of revenue administration:

"The primary object in the mind of a Sikh financier was to extract the utmost from the land. Indian—indeed Asiatic—experience has usually shown that the occupant of the soil, be his rights what they may, can give up to the State half the gross produce without ruining himself or impairing the resources of cultivation. This proportion the Sikhs resolved to demand. The justice or expediency of such a demand was another matter. It might possibly be enforced, and therefore it was to be made; to demand anything less than this was a sheer act of grace. The normal method of collecting this amount—was the division of the garnered grain, or the appraisement of the standing crop; any money revenue which might be fixed would be based on the half produce estimate.

"The rigour of the rule was relaxed only in favour of parties whom the Government used as an agency for collection. Over each circle of villages, locally denominated a *tappa* or *taluka*, was placed a *chaudhri*. In each village one or more persons were recognized as *mugaddams*. The names of both these officers were borrowed from the Imperial tradition. The *chaudhri* was to aid in realizing the revenues of his division, the *mugaddam* of his villages. In the lands or estates held by these parties, the Government demand was generally lowered from half to two-fifths (*pachdu*) or one-third (*tihāra*), or even to one-fourth. Various grants of land were also assigned under such titles as *chaudhriyāt*, *mugaddamī*, &c. Gratuities were also allowed in cash or in kind under the general denomination of *inām*. Similar favour was shown to the *par gana kānūngos* who held their office upon an hereditary tenure, and were the official repositories of fiscal records; few, if any, cases could be named in which the favourable proportions had been accepted on any other consideration, except actual service of some kind or other. Under British rule, we have discarded the *chaudhris* altogether in this district; we have dispensed with their services, and discontinued their remuneration. The *mugaddams* we have retained as *lambardārs*, and the *kānūngos* we have mostly taken into our service, but their hereditary perquisites have been abolished.

"But it was one thing to demand, and another thing to collect half the gross assets of a harvest. The villagers of course corrupted the tax-gatherers and the *kanyas*, or appraising officers. It may be safely affirmed that less than half was collected from the fields or granaries, and much less than half found its way to the *kārdar's* treasury. The deficit, however, was made up in another way. Extra dues were levied on all imaginable pretences, such as are known to English history under the names of feudal aid, forced loans, purveyances. Then there were presents to the king, his court, his ministers, his favourites, the provincial governors, and their train of subordinates; gifts on the occasion of marriages, solemnities or festivities in families of royalty or nobility;

subsistence allowance for the *sawars* and other Government menials and myrmidons, who were constantly quartered and billeted in the villages. Besides these, there were the necessary subscriptions for village expenditure, or the illegal gratuities paid to the servants of the Government. All extra imposts were gathered together under the dreaded name of *malba*. We hear of the *malba* in a village equalling the revenue; none of those little perquisites which add much to the comforts of rustic life escaped the grasp of a *kārdār*. Grass, wood, timber, fruit, garden produce, were all seized upon, to say nothing of the imposts which fell upon the agriculturist in common with the other residents of the village. The site of the village could not be removed, no house could be built, no well erected, no plot enclosed, without the payment of a fee. It is probable, therefore, that the collections, regular and irregular, did in the aggregate amount to half the gross assets. However, it is not probable that the Sikhs ever, for any length of time, collected more than half, because then the vitality of the agricultural community would have been sapped away. But had such a thing been possible, the Shekhhs and others would have done it. They did not usually enforce anything like mutual responsibility; every man was responsible for his own holding, and nothing more. If an occupant absconded in debt to the *kārdār*, the brotherhood would not have to make good the balance, unless indeed collusion on their part was suspected. The *kārdār* would often make his arrangements for the occupation of vacant holdings if the brotherhood did not do so for him.

"When a *jāgīr* was granted, the proprietors continued to be designated as such both in common parlance and in public documents. The *jāgīrdār* was never supposed to have acquired a proprietary title. He might reside elsewhere and draw his revenue from a distance. He might be a court favourite and be recalled from his feudal demesne. In this and all other cases of resumption, the *ex-jāgīrdār* would retain no hold whatever on the estate. His successor, if there was one, would inherit nothing more than the feudal position. If no successor was appointed, the *kārdār* would collect from the occupants, proprietors or cultivators, as the case might be. The double system, by which the *mālgūzār* was distinct from the proprietor, might often be seen in miniature among the *jāgīr* estates. The *jāgīrdār* would collect from the cultivators, and allow the proprietor to gather in his *mālikānah*. In *bhāyachārah* estates he would allow the *mūquddam* to get his *īmāns*, and the co-parcenary to collect their dues from the few cultivators who might be located in the village. In regular suits the *ex-jāgīrdār*'s evidence was often known conclusively to settle the question, whether certain tenants had or had not been in the habit of paying dues to the brotherhood. *Jāgīrdārs* indeed, have occasionally been retained as proprietors after the resumption of the *jāgīrs*; but in such cases it has been nearly always proved that he found the estate unoccupied, had founded the village, or had portioned out the lands for cultivation. After resumption, *jāgīrdārs* have often tried to establish a proprietary title by proving that they had collected half the produce, paid *mālikānah* to no one, interfered in the management of the estate, planted groves, sunk wells, had been master in the village itself, and levied dues from even the non-agricultural residents,—acts which if done by any private person would certainly go far to substantiate the claim preferred. But it is impossible to divest the *jāgīrdārs* of their official character; they were in fact the trustees of the Government. And the Government used to do nearly all the things above enumerated, but did not consider

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Sikh revenue
system.

Position of assignees
of revenue under
the Sikhs.

Chapter V, B..

Land and Land Revenue.

Sikh Government rights in waste.

itself as owner of the land nevertheless. So might the *jagirdar* act, and yet not thereby become proprietor.

It may be proper in this place to note the practice of the Sikh *kardar* with respect to the waste lands, culturable and otherwise, lying within the village boundaries. They certainly considered themselves at liberty to cut as much grass and timber as they chose, and they asserted their claim to a share in it if cut by the proprietors, but they never treated these lands as Government property *in toto*. On the contrary, when a tract of waste land was required for Government purposes, a formal appropriation was necessary. The land was marked off, and specially designated as a *bir sarkari*. Trees growing in hedgerows, or in the fields, were never cut down by the Government officials."

English Settlements.

A Summary Settlement of the revenue was effected in 1846, based in the main upon Misr Rup Lal's assessments. A Regular Settlement was set on foot in the same years, both Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar being entrusted at first to one officer, Mr. Christian. The charge was afterwards divided, and the Settlement of the

Tahsil.	Former	New
	assessment.	assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jalandhar	3,68,757	3,77,415
Phillour	2,89,000	3,02,201
Rahan	3,49,457	3,26,081
Nakodar	3,12,149	2,94,019
Total	13,20,024	12,99,719

Jalandhar district was concluded by Mr. R. Temple in 1852. It was sanctioned for a period of 30 years, to expire on 25th October, 1881. It resulted in a slight reduction upon the Summary Settlement. The figures in the margin are given by the Settlement Officer.

An average over 515 villages in Hoshiarpur,* having an aggregate area of 286,821 acres, gives the following as the rates at which the revenue assessed at various times, prior to the Regular Settlement, fell per acre of cultivation:—

Under the Muhammadans	...	Rs.	2	8	10
Misr Rup Lal	..	..	2	3	4
" The Shekhs	..	..	3	3	4
Summary British Settlement	...	..	2	4	8

Mr. Temple thus discussed the result of his assessments:—

"The financial result, that is, the result of the new Settlement as it affects the Government revenue, may be seen from the following abstract:—

Tahsil.	KHalsa.		Jagir.		TOTAL OF BOTH KHalsa AND Jagir.	
	Former	Present	Former	Present	Former	Present
	Jama.	Jama.	Jama.	Jama.	Jama.	Jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jalandhar...	2,84,991	2,90,840	77,365	80,574	3,72,350	3,77,415
Phillour ...	2,42,409	2,65,230	47,363	45,070	2,89,833	3,02,201
Nakodar ...	2,65,018	2,40,175	52,900	40,813	3,11,009	2,94,019
Rahan ...	2,93,157	2,74,410	53,248	51,664	3,48,404	3,26,084
Grand Total	10,00,066	10,71,666	2,30,937	2,28,032	13,21,003	12,99,719

* These may be taken as a fair sample throughout the plain portion of the Doab.

"Of the Rs. 10,74,666, assessed on the Khalsa area, Rs. 26,553 are owing to lapses and resumptions. To make the comparison accurate, it will be necessary to place against the sum of Rs. 10,90,665 formerly assessed, the sum of Rs. 10,45,098 newly assessed. In a financial point of view, the new Settlement gives a reduction in the Government revenue of Rs. 19,666, or 18 per cent. on the former *jama* of Rs. 10,90,666. The sum of Rs. 26,558 set down to lapses and resumptions is thus obtained. In the whole district 8,032 acres of detached *māfī* lands have been resumed during the present Settlement. At the average rate of assessment current in the several *pargāns* of the district, these lands are chargeable with Rs. 17,283 of revenue. Further, certain estates have, during the progress of the Settlement, either in whole or in part, lapsed to Government. The revenue assessed on these estates amounts to Rs. 9,285. This sum, together with the other item of Rs. 17,283, makes up the total of Rs. 26,668. To complete the comparison, therefore, between the past and present assessment, this amount of revenue, which has been derived irrespectively of the assessment itself, must either be deducted from the first assessment, or added to the last; no matter which. And any difference which may then remain between the past and present *jama* is attributable solely to the assessment. In order to show to what extent the Summary Settlement has been modified in the internal distribution of the revenue, I may state that out of 1,305 assessed *māhāls* it has been raised in 520, lowered in 571, and upheld in 214. On the whole there has been modification in 1,091 *māhāls*. In those *māhāls* where I have stated the former assessment to be upheld, I have allowed a margin of 5 per cent., either on the side of excess or deficiency."

The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 30 years, Current Settlement, from 25th October 1851, and is now being revised by Mr. Purser. Since Mr. Temple's assessment the fixed land revenue has increased to Rs. 13,04,952.

The change is due to the following causes:—

Increase.	Decrease.		
	Rs.		Rs.
Resumption of <i>māfīs</i> ...	19,253	New <i>māfīs</i> ...	1,641
Alluvion ...	88,401	Diluvion ...	91,080
Progress in <i>jāmīs</i> , new leases, miscellaneous causes ...	4,006	Distress ...	7,640
Land released by Government ...	386	Land taken up by Government ...	3,390
		Errors in rent-roll ...	231
Net increase ...	1,12,046		1,03,781
	8,203		

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-15-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-11-9 on culturable, and Re. 1-8-8 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue was collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement.—Table No. XXXI.—Balances remissions, and *takāfī* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Chapter V, B.
Land and Land
Revenue.
English Settlements.

Chapter V. B.

The cesses are the same for all tahsils. They are as follows:—

Land and Land Revenue.

Cesses.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Local rate	...	8	5	4	per cent. on revenue.
Lambardari cess	...	5	0	0	"
Patwari's pay	...	4	0	0	"
School cess	...	1	0	0	"
Road cess	...	1	0	0	"
Total	...	19	5	4	

Instalments of revenue.

The *kists* have been fixed so as to suit the convenience of the *málguzárs* and accord with the harvests. There are four *kists*; their dates are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February. The *málguzárs* have been allowed to adopt the proportion of the year's revenue they might prefer to pay at each *kist*. In most parts of the district, the proportion belonging to the three *kharif kists* exceeds that of the *rabi kists* on account of the sugar-cane harvest; but an opposite rule prevails in the *khádar* tracts, where the floods subside late in the year. It is not unusual to pay 12 or even 14 annas out of the rupee at the *rabi kist*. No unvarying rules regarding the relative proportion payable at the spring or autumn instalments have been laid down.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 45.

Assignments of land revenue.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each tahsil, as the figures stood in 1881-82. Like all other parts of the Panjáb the district was to a great extent parcelled out by the Sikh Government to *jágírdárs* for military service or religious purposes. After investigation at the time of Settlement, these *jágírs* were for the most part upheld for the use of the then incumbents, a portion of the estate, half or one-fourth, being resumed as an equivalent for the military pay, which the granted had no longer to disburse. As a general rule, on the resumption of a *jágir*, the *ex-jágírdár* was considered entitled to no proprietary right in the estate. His duties had ceased; and it was considered a sufficient act of grace to have allowed possession for life to the *jágírdár* in possession at the time of annexation. Only in exceptional cases, as where it appeared that the *jágírdár* had received a grant of deserted land which he had succeeded in restoring to prosperity, was any right of proprietorship recognized. Subsequently, in 1856, many of the life tenures were converted into perpetual grants, to escheat only on failure of legitimate male issue. In all cases of escheat to the Government a provision has been made for the widow and family of the deceased.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Jalandhar district :

Taluk.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar ...	52,119	28,971	23,148
	Kartarpur ...	9,266	5,178	4,092
	Alawalpur ...	3,802	1,900	1,803
	Adampur ...	2,572	1,395	1,187
Nawshahr ...	Rahon ...	11,736	6,132	5,601
	Nawshahr ...	4,060	2,614	2,346
Phillour ...	Bangah ...	4,565	2,498	2,067
	Nurmahal ...	8,161	4,327	3,834
	Phillour ...	7,107	3,973	3,134
	Bilg ...	6,634	3,588	3,046
Nakodar ...	Jannialah ...	6,316	3,002	2,714
	Rurkah Kalan ...	5,492	2,932	2,540
	Nakodar ...	8,486	4,660	3,826
	Mahatpur ...	6,011	3,212	2,799

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns, and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII ; while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX and its Appendix, and Table No. XX. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions and public buildings ; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available. It will be noticed that Table No. V shows 11 places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only 10 are classed as towns in the above detail. The reason is that the village of Balsian was excluded from the list of towns, as, though the total population included within its boundaries exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

The town of Jalandhar lies on the Grand Trunk Road and Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway, in north latitude $31^{\circ} 19' 36''$

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

Jalandhar town.
Description.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jalandhar town. Description.

and east longitude $75^{\circ} 36' 48''$. Its population numbers 42,651 souls, excluding cantonments.

The modern city is a cluster of wards called *mahallas* or *kots*, originally distinct from each other, and each enclosed in a wall of its own. These are 12 in number. Some of them are even now detached, but the majority have become amalgamated into one. The houses between the walls have sprung up of late years without regard to order or arrangement. Inside the original *mahallas* the houses are, as a rule, of burnt brick and mortar, and from two to three storeys high. The later erections are of sun-dried brick and one-storeyed, with here and there a *pakka* house built among them. The main streets are seldom more than 20 to 25 feet wide, and are very tortuous. The side streets are very narrow, from four to five feet wide, and often end in *culs de sac*. The town is drained after a fashion by open saucer drains either in the centro or at the sides of the streets. The water-supply is entirely from wells, in which water is obtainable at a depth varying from 15 to 20 feet below the surface. The mortuary returns are believed to be fairly reliable. Small-pox is very prevalent in the city. In the immediate neighbourhood of the city are several important suburbs. They lie mostly to the west, and are separated from the city by intervals, in some cases of a mile, in others of considerably greater length. These are known as *bastis*. The principal of them are *Basti Shaikh*, *Basti Ghuzán*, *Basti Dánišmandán*, and *Basti Bawa-khel*. Two others, *Basti Shah Kullí* and *Basti Nau*, belong to the *Rajah of Kapúrthala*. There are also a number of minor suburbs, most of which have been founded by families migrating from one of the larger *bastis*.

Jalandhar has a *sarâi* built by Shekh Karam Bakhsh, who was the local representative of Shekh Imám-ud-dín, who farmed the Doáb for a considerable time under Ranjit Singh. The American Presbyterian Mission has an excellent school in the town, which educates up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, and, with its branches in *Basti Shaikh* and the cantonment, has an attendance of about 600 boys. There are also a number of female schools in the city and principal *bastis*, attended by about 460 girls. Four miles to the south-east of the city lie the Jalandhar Cantonments, established in 1846, which occupy an area of 4,463 acres, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, and comprise a population of 9,468 souls. The present garrison consists of one European and one native-Infantry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery. The native infantry regiment has a detachment at Phillour.

History.

Jalandhar is a town of undoubted antiquity. During the early Aryan period, in the centuries long preceding Alexander's invasion of the Panjab, it was the capital of a considerable State, ruled by a line of *Chandravansi Rájputs*, whose ancestors are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Multán shortly after the Great War of the fourteenth century before our era, and whose descendants ruled the petty states of the Káungra hills, as late as the time of Ranjit Singh. General Cunningham* recognizes the name of

Jalandhar in that of Kulindrine, or, as he would read it, Solindrine mentioned by Ptolemy, and he proves upon the authority of the Chinese pilgrim, Huen Thang, that in the seventh century of our era, the town was one of some importance, the capital of a considerable State. The town itself Huen Thang describes as being a little more than two miles in circuit. The only known remains of the ancient city are two tanks which bear the names of Gusa and Brahmikund. The *sandhi* of a dogi, named Jalandharnath, who is reputed by tradition to have resounding the city, is said to have been destroyed to make room for the mosque of Imām Nasir-ud-din.

The reduction of the town by Ibrāhīm Shah of Ghazni is mentioned in the *Miran-i-Salmin*; and* in A.D. 1419 Tughān, "Rāj of the Turk-bachhas of Jalandhar," is described † as aiding Sultān Shah Lodi, Governor of Sirhind, against a pretender named Sārang Khān, who had raised an insurrection in the mountains of Bajwārah, near Hoshiārpur. That it was a place of considerable strength at this time is shown by the account of the wars between its governors under the empire, and Jasrāth Khokhar, chief of a Rājpūt tribe, still numerous in the Jalandhar and Bāri Doabhs. In these wars, which continued from A.D. 1421 to 1442, Jalandhar is frequently noticed. On one occasion, Zirāl Khān, the Governor, had to withdraw into the fort, while Jasrāth encamped on the eastern Beān river, and subsequently, in the course of negotiations, got the Governor into his hands and carried him away prisoner. On another occasion he attacked Jalandhar, but was unable to take it. Again he defeated Mālik Dikāndar, the Governor of Lahore, and took him prisoner on the Beān river near Jalandhar.

Under the Mughal Emperor, Jalandhar was always the capital of the northern and most important portion of the Jalandhar Doab, which then extended to the neighbourhood of Multan, in fact of the whole of the Doab, as it is now constituted.

In A.D. 1766, Jalandhar fell into the hands of the Sikh *mīl* of Fāizullāhpuria, then under Khuābī Singh. His son Budh Singh, who succeeded him as head of the *mīl*, built a masonry fort in the city, the site of which is now occupied by the *Kila mālikī*, while several of the other leaders built forts of unburnt brick. In 1811, Dīvān Mubkām Chaudhary sent by Ranjīt Singh to annex the Fāizullāhpuria, possessed in the Jalandhar Doab, and Sardār Budh Singh fled to his protected possession near the Sutlaj. His troops made some resistance, but gave up Jalandhar in October. From this time it was the capital of the possessions of the Lahore State in the Jalandhar Doab until annexation to the British dominions after the Sikh War of 1845-46. It then became the head-quarters of the Commissionership of the Trans-Sutlaj States, now known as the Commissionership of Jalandhar.

Little is known of the ancient inhabitants of Jalandhar, but as it was the capital of a Rājpūt Kingdom, it is reasonable to suppose that Rājpūts were among the principal residents. None

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Jalandhar Town
History.

* *Elphinstone's Mughal History*, Vol. IV, pp. 711-721.

† *Tarikh-i-Muhammad Shahi*, Vol. IV, p. 513-522.

‡ *Tarikh-i-Muhammad Shahi, Elphinstone's Mughal History*, IV, pp. 69-74; *Tarikh-i-Akbari* p. 45-54.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jalandhar Town : History.

of the present inhabitants, however, trace their descent to settlers prior to the Muhammadan conquest ; and the proprietors of the town lands, who are chiefly Afgháns, Saiyads, Malik Rájputs, Ráins, and Khatrís, generally acquired their possessions by purchase. Their immediate predecessors are said to have been Ráther Rájputs, who became Musalmáns, and by degrees sold their lands. The *maliks* are Muhammadans, but claim descent from Rána Gíja of Gajíampur, a Rájput chief of a tribe known as Gaglánah, who was brought to Jalandhar as a prisoner in the time of Shaháb-ud-din Ghori, and on the birth of a son to the Emperor was released, and received the title of *malik*. The Afgháns, Saiyads and Mughals established a footing very early, acquiring land by purchase. The landed proprietors among the Khatrís are chiefly Saigals, who are of old standing as landowners. Some of them have become Musalmáns. The Ráins are numerous, and hold a considerable amount of land, but this has been recently acquired by purchase, made from time to time. Of the *mahallas* which constitute the modern city, none are of any great antiquity, and the walls surrounding them have been built at different times by different persons. Of the outlying *bastí*s, those of Shekh Ghuzán, Dánishmandán, and Bawa-khel were founded by Muhammadan settlers from Kání or Kanigoram, near our western frontier, a little more than 2½ centuries ago. The earliest was *Basti* Dánishmandán, founded by merchants from Kání, who purchased lands in the neighbourhood in A.D. 1609. Eight years later, Shekh Darvesh came from Kanigoram and bought the lands, on which he founded the town now known as *Basti* Shaikh. *Basti* Ghuzán was also founded in Shahjahan's time by merchants from Kání who had originally settled in Jalandhar, and afterwards in *Basti* Shaikh. Subsequently they purchased land from Lodi Afgháns, Saiyads and Sheikhs, and built a bázár of their own. The *bastí* takes its name from the tribe to which they belonged, and has now more than 4,500 inhabitants. In A.D. 1620-21, *Basti* Bawa-khel was founded by some Afgháns who also came from Kanigoram. It was originally called Bábapur from an ancestor of the founders named Mír Bábá. In A.D. 1760 this *bastí* was plundered and burnt by the Sikhs, but was soon after rebuilt on a new site adjoining the old one. *Basti* Sháh Kullí is also of the old *bastí*s. It fell under the rule of the Ahluwália house when the Sikhs took Jalandhar. *Basti* Nan, adjoining *Basti* Sháh Kullí, was founded after the Sikh conquest.

axation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Jalandhar was founded in 1852. It is now a municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected, and 5 nominated by Government. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi which is levied at percentage rates that vary with the various classes of goods, though salt and exciseable articles are excluded from taxation. The trade of the town is considerable, but presents no features of interest. The staples of trade are English piece-goods and country produce of all sorts. Of the latter, the district has a surplus for exportation ; and such trade as does not find its way westwards by river, naturally centres in the city of Jalandhar.

Jalandhar District.]

CHAP. VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS. 67

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	62,039	35,023	27,016
	1881	52,119	28,971	23,148
Municipal limits	1868	50,405		
	1875	50,924		
	1881	42,631		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Jalandhar Town	33,073	31,177
Basti Shekh Darvesh	8,486	5,355
Do. Ghuzān	5,627	3,655
Do. Dānišmandān	2,619	2,264
Cantonments	11,634	9,468

from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner, in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributed the decrease of population solely to the great sickness and mortality that had afflicted the town for the four or five years preceding the Census.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1864	22	22	22
1869	25	25	25
1870	...	37	35	37	37	38
1871	...	29	29	23	21	27
1872	...	30	16	48	43	54
1873	...	34	43	40	78	56
1874	...	39	49	49	58	51
1875	...	37	50	47	86	97
1876	...	79	41	38	250	231
1877	...	56	28	50	47	51
1878	...	97	50	48	201	186
1879	...	34	18	16	73	73
1880	...	65	32	32	50	49
1881	...	76	39	37	82	86
Average	...	68	37	35	85	90

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Population and vital statistics.

72 CHAP. VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Nawâshahr Town

is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town . . {	1868	4,947	2,598	2,349
	1881	4,960	2,614	2,346
Municipal limits . . {	1868	4,947		
	1875	5,351		
	1881	4,900		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bangâh Town.

Bangâh is from its situation a considerable commercial centre, and has a considerable trade in sugar and wheat. It is a well built and well paved town of 4,565 inhabitants, and possesses a municipal committee of six members. Here are a dispensary, school, post office, and *thânah*. There is an encamping-ground, now practically disused by troops. The school is a middle school, and there are two female and four indigenous male schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females
Whole town . . {	1868	4,508	2,457	2,033
	1881	4,565	2,498	2,067
Municipal limits . . {	1868	4,509		
	1875	4,817		
	1881	4,665		

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nûrnâhal Town

Nûrnâhal is a municipal town of 8,161 inhabitants in the Phillour *tâhâst*. The town has a considerable trade in wheat and sugar; it possesses a committee of nine persons, and derives its income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, from an octroi tax. Anciently the site was occupied by a town named Kot Ghalûr. This appears to have fallen into considerable disrepair, but was rebuilt under the auspices of the Emperor Jahângîr, from whose wife, Nûr Jahân,

the modern name of the town is derived. An extensive *sarāi* was constructed at the same time, and forms the chief object of interest in the town. The *sarāi* has been kept from falling into ruin by the district authorities, and a fine gateway has recently been completely restored at the public cost. The *dhānāh*, rest-house, post-office, and school are situated within the enclosure of the *sarāi*: the school is a middle school with a primary department; it contains 127 pupils, and is the best school in the district. An excellent dispensary is established in the town. There are eight indigenous schools and two female schools. A large fair is held yearly in May or June at the tomb of a saint called Fateh Alí Sháh. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,866	4,086	3,780
	1881	8,161	4,327	3,834
Municipal limits	1868	7,866		
	1875	9,025		
	1881	8,161		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Phillour is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and police sub-division. It is situated on the right bank of the Satlaj, 27 miles south-east of Jalandhar. Population, according to the Census of 1881, is 7,107. The municipality is represented by a committee of eight members, and the income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, is derived principally from octroi duties. The modern town dates from the time of Sháh Jahán, at which time the site, then covered with ruins, was re-occupied, having been selected for the erection of a *sarāi* on the Imperial line of road from Dehli to Lahore. Of its earlier history nothing of interest is recorded. On the rise of the Sikhs to power, the place was seized by one Sudh Singh, Kakarah, who made it the capital of a considerable estate. The family became extinct in 1807, and the place then fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh, who recognized its importance as a frontier town commanding the most frequented ferry of the Satlaj. Under his rule, a strong force of troops was usually stationed at Phillour, and between 1809 and 1812 the *sarāi* was converted into a fort by the addition of a *fausse-braye*, ditch and bastions. In 1846, when the Sikh garrison was withdrawn, Chaudhri Kuth-ud-dín of Phillour secured the keys of the fort, preserved it from plunder, and gave it up to the Officer

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Núrmahal Town.

Phillour Town.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Phillour Town.

Commanding the British troops when they entered the Doab. In the same year a British cantonment was formed in the neighbourhood of the fort, which continued to be occupied by native troops until 1857, when the detachment stationed there mutinied. The fort itself became an important artillery arsenal and magazine. The cantonment was not re-occupied after the Mutiny, and the houses are now used by Railway employés and others. The artillery and magazine were withdrawn in 1863 from the fort, which is now occupied only by a detachment of Native Infantry. Much of the importance of Phillour is due to its being one of the principal changing stations of the Sindh, Panjab and Dehli Railway. The town has grown considerably of late years, and has been much improved. The houses are substantial and the streets well paved. Here are a *tahsil*, post office, *thānah*, a dispensary, much frequented, and a good middle class school. There are also several indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. Phillour is the head-quarters of a Forest Division, and a great wood mart: large quantities of timber are floated down the Satlaj and stored and sold here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,635	4,519	3,016
	1881	7,107	3,973	3,134
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,535		
	1875	6,251		
	1881	7,107		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—“At the time of the Census of 1868 the Railway bridge was “being built; and there were a great number of workmen engaged “upon it. This no doubt accounts for the difference between the “figures in 1868 and 1881.” The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Bilgā Town.

Bilgā is a village of 6,634 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*, possessing no importance, either commercial or otherwise. Blankets of a common sort are made here. A primary school is established in this village, and here is also an indigenous school. Bilgā had a municipal constitution till the year 1874, when it was abolished. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown at the top of the opposite page.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,441	3,549	2,892
1881	6,634	3,588	3,046

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Bilgā Town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Jandialah is an agricultural village containing 6,316 inhabitants. There is nothing of any interest about its history. It is said to have been founded some five centuries ago by one Ladda, who set up a dry trunk of a *jand* tree which immediately sprouted, hence the name. There is a primary school here and two indigenous schools. Jandialah ceased to be a municipality in 1872. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,439	3,697	2,742
1881	6,316	3,602	2,714

Jandialah Town.

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Rúrkah Kalán is a large village of 5,492 inhabitants, situated in the interior of the Phillour *tahsil*. It has an insignificant trade in sugar, but is otherwise unimportant. It possesses a primary school, and there are three indigenous schools. Rúrkah Kalán had a municipality till the year 1874. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	5,721	3,174	2,547
1881	5,492	2,952	2,540

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nakodár is the head-quarters of the *tahsil* of that name, and is a wealthy town, situated about 15 miles from Jalandhar. The town is said to have been originally held by Hindú Kambos, but has within historic times been in the hands of a family of Musalmán Rájpúts, on whom it was conferred in *jágir* during the reign of Jahángír. They were ousted early during the Sikh period by Sardár Tára Singh Gheba, who built a fort and constituted the town the centre of a considerable *ildka*. Ranjit Singh seized it in

Nakodar Town.

76 CHAP. VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Nakodar Town.

1816. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, tobacco and sugar. The public buildings are the *tahsil* and *thana*-offices, a dispensary, a *sarai*, a grant-in-aid vernacular school, two indigenous female schools, and several indigenous male schools, post office and distillery. The town is well paved and has a thriving appearance. It carries on a considerable trade in sugar. Outside the town are three large and ancient tombs, one of which is occupied as a rest-house, and the other two of which have been recently restored under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. Before the Mutiny a cantonment was located at Nakodar. The town is a municipality with a committee of nine members. The income is principally derived from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	8,800	4,585	4,215
	1881	8,486	4,660	3,826
Municipal limits	1868	8,800		
	1875	9,750		
	1881	8,486		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the great mortality of 1876-77. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Mahatpur Town.

Mahatpur is a village containing 6,011 inhabitants. It is said to be of considerable antiquity, but is of no importance either commercially or politically. At present it possesses a municipal committee of eight members, but its abolition as a municipality has been recommended. There is a primary school here and two female schools, also three indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	6,374	3,371	3,003
	1881	6,011	3,212	2,799
Municipal limits	1868	6,374		
	1876	6,653		
	1881	6,011		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

enumerations of 1868 and 1875
were taken ; but the details in
the margin, which give the
population of suburbs, throw
some light on the matter. The
figures for the population
within municipal limits, accord-
ing to the Census of 1868, are
taken from the published table
of the Census of 1875 ; but it

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Mahatpür Town	4,389	4,675
Khurampur	1,218	644
Shahpür	523	513
Jungán	244	279

was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases
doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the
number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details
of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Muini-
cipalities, and
Cantonments,
Mahatpür Town.

STATISTICAL TABLES

1881-1882

G A Z E T T E R

1882

JÄLÄNDIJAAR DISTRICT.

INDEX OF REVIEWS.

PRINTED IN JÄLÄNDIJAAR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>	
I.—Leading statistics	... Frontis-piece.	XXII.—Live Stock	... xii
II.—Development	... iii	XXIII.—Occupations	... xiii
III.—Annual rainfall	ib.	XXIV.—Manufactures	... ib.
III A.—Monthly „	iv	XXV.—River traffic	..
III B.—Seasonal „	ib.	XXVI.—Retail prices	.. xiv
IV.—Temperature	... ..	XXVII.—Price of labour	... xv
V.—Distribution of population	... iv	XXVIII.—Revenue collections	... ib.
VI.—Migration	... v	XXIX.—Land revenue	... ib.
VII.—Religion and Sex	... ib.	XXX.—Assigned revenue	.. xvi
VIII.—Language	... ib.	XXXI.—Balances, remissions, &c.	... ib.
IX.—Major castes and tribes	... vi	XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land,	xvii
IX A.—Minor „ „	... ib.	XXXIII.—Stamps and registration	... ib.
X.—Civil condition	.. vii	XXXIII A.—Registration	... xviii
XI.—Births and deaths	.. ib.	XXXIV.—License tax	... ib.
XL.— „ „ (monthly, all causes)	.. ib.	XXXV.—Excise	... ib.
XI B.— „ „ („ fever)	viii	XXXVI.—District funds	.. xix
XII.—Infirmities	.. ib.	XXXVII.—Schools	.. ib.
XIII.—Education	.. ib.	XXXVIII.—Dispensaries	... xx
XIV.—Surveyed and assessed area	.. ib.	XXXIX.—Civil and revenue litigation	ib.
XV.—Tenures from Government	... ix	XL.—Criminal trials	... xxi
XVI.— „ not from Government ..	x	XLI.—Police inquiries	... ib.
XVII.—Government lands	.. xi	XLII.—Gaols	.. xxii
XVIII.—Forests	.. ...	XLIII.—Population of towns	.. ib.
XIX.—Land acquired by Government ..	xi	XLIV.—Births and deaths (towns)	xxiii
XX.—Crop areas	.. ib.	XLV.—Municipal income	.. ib.
XXI.—Rent rates and yield	.. xii	XLVI.—Manufactures ..	...
		XLVII.— „ manufactures ..	...
		XLVIII.—Polymetrical table	xxiv

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1853-59.	1863-64.	1869-70.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population	704,418	..
Cultivated acres	637,021	607,084
Irrigated acres	200,007	221,961
Ditto (from Government works)
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	12,01,131	13,01,433
Revenue from land, rupees	13,06,241	13,38,925
Gross revenue, rupees	15,03,619	16,15,240
Number of kine	375,075	376,170
" sheep and goats	60,256	58,124
" camels	807	733
Miles of metalled roads	203 {	20
" unmetalled roads	203 {	215
" Railways	40
Police staff	472	636	535
Prisoners convicted	..	1,012	4,322	1,310	2,378	2,340
Civil suits,—number	..	2,182	2,100	8,206	11,013	11,817
" —value in rupees	..	1,20,400	15,58,671	6,25,137	6,92,943	7,13,167
Municipalities,—number	11
" —income in rupees	47,013	56,091
Dispensaries,—number of	4	5
" —patients	12,784	23,926
Schools,—number of	150	209	145
" —clerks	4,875	6,760	6,720

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XII, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19							
Rain-gauge station.	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TWENTHYS OF AN INCH.																								
	1853-54.	1857-58.	1858	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	AVERAGE.
Jalandhar	25	371	187	311	25	201	421	210	200	272	324	221	423	220	403	314	210	312	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
Phagwara	254	232	17	233	22	151	477	104	212	378	214	203	212	109	460	231	105	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271
Nawanshahr	242	356	212	320	257	194	237	207	231	455	210	202	270	273	201	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
Nakodar	223	216	167	216	220	221	247	213	217	454	239	216	413	214	405	102	216	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275

Note.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Panjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1 MONTHS	2 ANNUAL AVERAGES No. of rainy days in each month— 1867 to 1870	3 Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month— 1867 to 1881	1 MONTHS	2	3
				ANNUAL AVERAGES	
January	2	10	September	5	45
February	8	16	October	1	1
March	8	11	November	1	1
April	1	6	December	1	1
May	2	12	1st October to 1st January	2	8
June	3	29	1st January to 1st April	8	40
July	9	73	1st April to 1st October	27	215
August	6	78	Whole year	37	417

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 84 of the Finance Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1 TAHSIL STATIONS	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1873 TO 1877			
	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April	1st April to 1st October	Whole year
Jalandhar				
Nowshahr	2	16	238	236
Phillour	10	23	210	243
Nakodar	1	12	233	246

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Finance Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2 District	3 Tahsil Jalandhar	4 Tahsil Nowshahr	5 Tahsil Phillour	6 Tahsil Nakodar
Total square miles	1,772	702	294	294	812
Cultivated square miles	1,066	299	104	241	222
Culturable square miles	341	47	41	1	20
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,126	311	228	204	82
Total population	750,35	149,750	183,458	162,260	194,077
Urban population	117,291	67,756	21,261	23,710	34,497
Rural population	632,931	82,000	162,197	138,550	177,571
Total population per square mile	607	622	624	573	777
Rural population per square mile	413	419	572	157	45
Over 10,000 souls	2	1	1	5	2
5,000 to 10,000	0	2	4	4	3
3,000 to 5,000	17	5	5	7	1
2,000 to 3,000	11	2	4	10	41
1,000 to 2,000	1	0	35	17	70
500 to 1,000	262	81	61	17	178
Under 500	77	47	157	127	
Total	1,703	111	263	220	306
Occupied houses	22,501	12,111	2,111	5,403	9,005
Towns	7,000	27,040	19,716	15,118	27,038
Villages					
Unoccupied houses	12,677	7,471	1,070	3,373	6,029
Towns	10,617	9,711	11,624	11,050	7,975
Villages					
Resident families	10,674	7,467	3,305	7,507	9,160
Towns	150,21	10,783	37,183	30,560	42,361
Villages					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XXIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XXIV of the Agricultural Report.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES, BY RELIGION.				Proportion per mil. of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Mus.-alman	
6	Total population	789,655	491,425	359,120	186,730	51,610	363	101,427	1,000
1	Pathan	4,803	2,539	2,264	..	..	..	2,708	6
1	Jat	163,757	94,630	69,127	50,716	32,923	..	10,931	53
12	Rajput	49,789	23,574	19,915	1,713	1,426	..	20,745	55
12	Awan	9,420	6,072	4,348	..	..	..	5,072	12
48	Dogar	4,079	2,203	1,874	..	..	..	2,203	5
8	Gujar	15,394	9,978	5,416	274	6	..	6,629	33
31	Saini	14,324	7,579	6,745	5,545	2,044	..	..	18
7	Arain	123,323	63,147	59,176	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kamboh	7,120	3,610	3,471	1,266	2,203	..	65,147	138
17	Shahz	6,720	3,115	4,605	..	..	..	160	9
3	Brahman	30,553	11,103	18,482	17,000	..	..	5,115	12
21	Satiyad	6,009	3,569	3,440	..	..	..	2	..
35	Pingra	11,672	6,517	5,055	322	..	..	5,063	0
43	Pharai	4,257	2,928	1,329	..	..	..	6,137	15
21	Not	12,901	6,606	5,695	3,030	..	..	2,308	6
26	Mirasi	7,170	3,801	3,369	..	..	..	2,510	15
16	Khatri	22,808	12,032	9,956	12,571	..	..	3,703	0
61	Changar	4,490	2,042	2,957	..	..	..	2,961	2
4	Chauhra	31,349	11,034	14,816	16,419	523	..	67	49
5	Chamar	70,155	41,773	37,380	38,435	3,187	..	180	109
19	Mochi	10,517	6,052	5,515	..	..	..	8,032	21
9	Jitlaha	15,790	8,478	7,312	..	..	..	7,766	19
15	Jhiniwar	24,717	13,221	11,490	..	..	..	..	..
22	Lohar	13,396	7,008	6,883	8,701	1,372	..	1,070	17
11	Tarkhan	20,293	10,905	12,327	7,668	2,707	..	2,631	21
15	Kumbar	12,904	6,651	6,059	2,957	60	..	8,803	16
36	Chhimbha	9,743	5,540	4,201	8,445	1,480	..	599	11
23	Teli	10,823	5,465	4,961	..	..	..	5,805	14
30	Sunar	6,900	3,891	3,009	2,952	222	..	716	9

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons	Males.	Females.		
10	Arora	..	762	466	296	52	Labana	..	1,204	658	546
14	Banya	..	3,126	1,773	1,351	53	Bairagi	..	740	442	298
26	Kashmiri	..	1,291	700	591	66	Kalal	..	1,624	693	731
28	Machhi	..	976	541	435	67	Lilari	..	602	339	263
33	Dhobi	..	1,107	603	604	75	Sud	..	1,760	1,010	716
37	Mughal	..	1,662	900	762	80	Rawal	..	2,812	1,214	1,694
33	Qassab	..	1,003	811	762	82	Rawat	..	2,438	1,272	1,166
40	Jogi	..	517	317	200	84	Udasi	..	1,438	1,083	255
42	Mallah	..	1,212	600	612	87	Khatik	..	637	386	311
44	Khojah	..	1,068	673	493	88	Ihatura	..	637	330	327
49	Darwala	..	1,329	725	614	93	Raj	..	633	274	270
51	Mahtam	..	3,314	1,603	1,500	112	Mahajan (Pahari)	..	637	478	360

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1 MONTH	2 1877.	3 1878	4 1879.	5 1880.	6 1881	7 1882
January	1,776	870	3,731	1,732	1,902	874
February	987	710	9,110	1,114	1,052	574
March	1,029	674	2,603	1,013	214	579
April	873	565	1,210	944	177	475
May	1,112	1,234	1,112	938	803	581
June	1,153	1,085	1,812	971	750	661
July	1,110	1,109	1,102	761	621	410
August	1,088	1,044	1,127	1,030	833	572
September	990	6,117	1,640	1,635	1,103	1143
October	1,301	15,227	2,905	1,565	2,833	2,777
November	1,519	12,180	2,00	1,495	2,825	1,147
December	1,164	4,50	2,124	1,434	1,566	1,124
TOTAL	14,232	46,713	22,680	14,577	15,483	11,733

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Statistical Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE		BLIND		DEAF AND DUMB		LEPROS.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All religions	Total	Villages	215	116	2,428	2,212	423	275
Hindus			163	89	1,081	1,771	951	233
Sikhs			94	49	1,203	1,175	179	121
Musalmans			12	8	210	170	28	18
			101	59	963	901	216	136

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MALES		Females				MALES		Females		
	Under 10 years	Can read and write									
All religions	Total	Villages	7,320	21,031	471	142	Musalmans	2,765	4,015	264	115
Hindus			4,178	12,275	189	120	Christian	50	1,109	47	143
Sikhs			4,001	14,186	109	70	Tahell Jalendhar	2,422	8,000	145	55
Jains			493	2,450	11	37	“ Nawashular	1,815	7,705	65	34
Buddhists			21	1.5	2		“ Philleur	1,495	4,632	71	46
							“ Nakodar	1,290	3,948	121	58

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	CULTIVATED					UNCULTIVATED					GOVERNMENT LANDS	
	IRRIGATED	By Govt ment works	By Jiri in divisions	Uncult ivated	Total cul tivated	Grazing lands	Cultiv able	Uncul tivable	Total uncult ivated	Total area assessed	Gross area assessed	Area under cultivation by Government
1875-76		200,007	97,977	2,714	1,171	75,711	115,270	197,203	252,203	1,291,193	1,142	
1873-74		2,1,003	415,117	4,7,500	407,081	1,111	84,127	2,172	181,711	818,801	1,01,478	
1878-79		2,5,22	4,7,500	6,3,52	1,072	8,114	9,5,14	15,771	8,13,000	1,20,116		
Total details for 1878-79—												
Tahell Jalendhar		45,197	147,627	191,11	1,6,22	67,672	2,510	79,41	210,191	140,172		
“ Nawashular		73,175	75,11	1	1,1	72,072	2,510	77,97	219,480	177,777		
“ Philleur		67,101	57,307	1,2,21	1,6,22	67,770	21,711	5,21	144,475	61,487		
“ Nakodar		60,575	127,57	1,2,12	1,6,22	67,715	20,30	0,73	219,747	93,553		

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. 1 of the same Report.

Table No. XXV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Bureau Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2 No. of estates.	3 Total acres.	4 Cultivated	5 Uncultivated.	Revenue in acres.				9 Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881 £s.	
					Revenue in acres.					
					6 Under Forest & Forest-purvance.	7 Under other departments.	8 Under Deputy Commissioner.			
SI. of District Taluk Jalandhar	57	4,799	175	..	1,426	1,252	621	9,472		
Taluk Nowshahr	15	2,619	155	..	1,197	1,250	183	..		
Taluk Phillaur	15	1,129	..	..	..	123	408	..	
Taluk Nakodar	21	174	20	..	..	..	167	..	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1891-92.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees
Rivers	3,071	71,972	2,001
Canals	..	..	..
State Railways	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways	751	42,919	751
Miscellaneous	2,411	75,015	4,791
Total	5,833	192,900	7,666

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1 Years	2 Total	3 Rice	4 Wheat	5 Jowar	6 Bajra	7 Maize	8 Jau	9 Gram	10 Moth	11 Poppy	12 Tobacco	13 Cotton	14 Indigo	15 Sugar-cane	16 Vegetables	
1877-78	5,143	14,176	20,714	10,901	2,717	121	26	18,457	51,156	12,810	1,773	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1878-79	5,022	12,622	20,525	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1879-80	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1880-81	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1881-82	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1882-83	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1883-84	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1884-85	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1885-86	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1886-87	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1887-88	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1888-89	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1889-90	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1890-91	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1891-92	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1892-93	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1893-94	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1894-95	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1895-96	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1896-97	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1897-98	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1898-99	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1899-1900	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1900-01	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1901-02	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1902-03	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1903-04	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1904-05	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1905-06	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1906-07	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1907-08	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1908-09	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1909-10	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1910-11	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1911-12	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1912-13	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1913-14	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1914-15	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1915-16	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1916-17	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1917-18	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1918-19	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1919-20	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1920-21	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1921-22	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1922-23	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1923-24	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1924-25	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1925-26	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1926-27	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1927-28	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1928-29	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1929-30	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1930-31	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1931-32	5,022	12,624	20,424	10,744	2,717	120	27	18,295	50,875	12,610	1,743	3,419	26,454	2,500	91,524	6,323
1932-33	5,022	1														

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

Nature of crop	Rent per acre of land and for the year 1873-74 if sown in 1872			Average yield 1 r. 16s. 6d. in 1872
	R	A	P	
Rice	1	1	1	20
Indigo	1	1	1	13
Cotton	1	1	1	54
Sugar	1	1	1	1, 08
Opium	1	1	1	48
Tobacco	1	1	1	1, 41
Wheat	1	1	1	1, 9
Inferior grains	1	1	1	602
Oil seeds	1	1	1	741
Fibres	1	1	1	200
Gram				
Barley				
Bajra				
Lentil				
Vegetables				
Total				2, 100

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

KIND OF STOCK	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAKHRI FOR THE 1873-74			
	1868-69	1872-73	1873-74	Bikaner	Nawāshahr	Phillour	Nukodar
Cows and bullocks	1,70,075	1,74,170	1,40,192	145,222	9,604	103,211	100,715
Horses	1,40	1,71	2,617	1,10	1,15	73	60
Ponies	1,29	1,340	1,03	400	23	92	228
Donkeys	12,419	12,447	8,001	2,11	2,71	1,187	2,10
Sheep and goats	60,211	55,124	41,657	4,060	11,771	7,211	10,017
Pigs	71	71	71	71		32	
Camels	40	71	6	15	201	12	277
Carts	13,545	13,577	11,121	7,729	7,117	7,42	4,24
Ploughs	51,47	51,108	47,074	23,647	10,28	9,342	21,055
Beats	411	2,1	182	71	3	34	73

Note.—The figures are taken from Table No. LVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REPSERS AND ORIFARIES PER RUPEE.																																												
	Wheat.			Barley.			Gram.			Indian corn.			Jawar.			Bajra.			Cotton (cleaned).			Potatoes.			Rice (fine).			Urad dal.			Sugarcane (refined).			Ghee (cow's).			Firewood.			Tobacco.			Salt (Tahori).		
	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.	R.	Ch.	S.												
1861-62 ..	16	9	19	9	10	1	..	..	..	23	9	25	10	9	5	14	7	..	3	4	3	12	2	1	119	4	10	13	11	..	3											
1862-63 ..	27	5	56	..	23	15	..	..	..	41	1	23	..	10	4	14	15	..	2	13	3	16	1	11	138	15	10	13	9	6	..											
1863-64 ..	33	11	66	..	41	1	..	..	..	19	3	30	13	12	2	26	2	..	2	0	3	12	1	14	150	10	13	1	9	5	..											
1864-65 ..	29	5	37	6	26	6	..	..	..	41	8	27	1	8	14	16	5	..	1	10	3	2	1	14	120	1	13	1	8	1	..											
1865-66 ..	37	5	29	2	23	7	..	..	..	23	2	29	11	8	6	10	2	..	2	13	3	5	1	10	116	10	17	11	8	12	..											
1866-67 ..	27	13	30	14	31	11	..	..	..	28	24	11	9	3	17	8	..	..	2	5	3	5	1	6	91	12	12	2	6	5	..									
1867-68 ..	22	13	29	16	24	8	..	..	..	28	..	22	3	9	14	11	12	..	..	2	15	2	8	1	7	101	6	11	10	8	6	..								
1868-69 ..	32	13	17	15	16	8	..	..	..	16	6	11	8	8	7	9	15	..	2	4	2	4	..	..	16	95	6	5	7	6	1	..								
1869-70 ..	10	6	14	3	11	1	..	..	..	16	11	10	7	7	1	9	1	..	1	11	2	6	1	5	90	8	9	14	4	2	..											
1870-71 ..	18	1	20	12	17	15	..	..	..	25	6	20	0	8	..	17	10	..	..	2	3	2	6	1	3	94	4	7	15	6	7	..								
1871-72 ..	24	..	26	..	25	..	..	..	..	21	..	24	..	8	..	14	8	10	..	..	2	12	..	..	1	2	110	..	12	..	9	4	..				
1872-73 ..	21	..	30	..	21	..	..	..	..	31	..	28	..	20	..	8	..	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	12	110	..	12	..	9	..	..										
1873-74 ..	21	..	24	..	31	9	34	32	..	26	..	8	..	10	..	12	..	10	9	12	1	1	0	100	..	12	..	9	6	..											
1874-75 ..	23	8	50	..	42	9	41	31	..	26	..	8	..	22	..	13	3	3	4	2	11	100	..	12	..	9	10	..										
1875-76 ..	21	..	34	..	31	..	29	31	..	24	..	8	..	24	..	8	2	8	1	1	10	110	..	12	..	9	8	..											
1876-77 ..	26	..	53	..	40	..	36	..	..	40	..	36	..	8	..	19	..	16	..	..	2	8	..	..	1	11	80	..	12	..	9	12	..						
1877-78 ..	15	4	10	..	10	..	9	..	..	30	..	22	..	18	..	7	..	10	..	..	12	..	..	..	10	100	..	12	..	8	12	..						
1878-79 ..	14	..	21	..	10	8	18	..	..	10	..	7	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	7	100	..	12	..	9	..	..										
1879-80 ..	13	..	16	..	16	..	59	..	..	15	..	17	..	6	..	13	..	12	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	5	90	..	10	..	11	8	..						
1880-81 ..	16	8	24	..	21	4	55	..	..	22	..	18	..	6	..	17	..	12	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	6	100	..	12	..	11	8	..						
1881-82 ..	21	8	31	..	29	..	31	..	..	30	..	21	6	5	..	16	8	12	..	..	2	12	9	5	1	8	100	..	14	..	11	11	..								

Notes.—The figures for the first ten years taken from a statement published by Government (Gazette of India, No. 200, S. of 10th August 1879), and referred to in the average price of the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XI of the Administration Report, and represent yields as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DRAFTS PER SCOW PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest								
1868-69	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1869-70	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 0 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1870-71	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1871-72	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1872-73	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1873-74	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1874-75	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1875-76	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1876-77	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1877-78	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1878-79	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1879-80	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1880-81	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
1881-82	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue	Tribute.	Local rates	EXCISE.		Stamps	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	..	11,73,241	5,772	1,81,000	24,271	20,731	1,36,047	14,93,056
1869-70	..	11,70,644	11,491	1,81,000	16,340	20,475	1,40,524	14,06,044
1870-71	..	11,70,021	16,108	1,81,000	14,414	21,198	1,39,217	14,53,448
1871-72	..	11,87,161	8,010	1,81,000	22,118	16,235	20,394	15,80,211
1872-73	..	11,87,704	4,881	1,81,000	18,701	21,031	1,71,692	16,20,547
1873-74	..	11,87,707	19,482	1,81,000	22,479	19,070	21,341	15,10,122
1874-75	..	12,01,797	8,016	1,81,000	22,589	19,428	23,115	17,5,861
1875-76	..	11,07,297	8,005	1,81,000	22,041	19,578	21,342	1,04,329
1876-77	..	12,08,017	8,000	1,81,000	22,613	21,245	24,311	1,46,000
1877-78	..	12,05,701	10,117	1,81,000	22,051	22,394	24,701	15,75,021
1878-79	..	12,07,701	5,872	1,81,000	19,001	20,101	1,60,427	16,06,748
1879-80	..	12,09,203	10,653	1,81,000	1,01,072	18,086	25,471	1,66,851
1880-81	..	12,11,589	12,440	1,81,000	1,01,066	22,133	21,153	2,03,970
1881-82	..	12,18,634	7,016	1,81,000	1,01,057	26,269	21,752	2,00,768

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessments Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue (Rs. mds.)	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue (collections)	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.				MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.					
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought into cultivation.	Water cultivation revenue.	Fluctuating average amount of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.	By ownership of cattle.	By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from forests.	Sale of land and forests.
<i>District Figures.</i>												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1873-73	..	59,29,111	47,202	21,027	..	..	40,101	..	..	..	..	7,161
Total of 5 years— 1873-71 to 1877-78	..	60,31,008	56,701	23,927	..	..	44,628	4,407	..	..	2,100	12,073
1878-79	..	12,12,673	6,501	14,459	..	..	..	9,059	..	..	..	1,196
1879-80	..	12,14,554	10,602	9,803	..	..	..	10,821	..	..	..	1,419
1880-81	..	12,17,777	12,174	2,051	..	..	..	6,499	..	..	..	1,451
1881-82	..	12,32,650	7,159	3,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970
<i>Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.</i>												
Tahsil Jalandhar	..	17,40,057	5,951	..	..	..	3,708	..	..	..	..	2,615
Naushahi	..	14,07,251	14,823	5,409	..	..	11,751	..	..	..	..	2,039
Phiran	..	14,71,056	7,202	2,841	..	..	6,848	..	..	..	..	1,074
Nakodur	..	1,64,673	10,189	11,18	..	..	18,021	..	..	..	..	1,172

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
	Whole Villages.		Fractional parts of Villages.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity.	
	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Revenue	Area.	Revenue	Area	Revenue
Jalandhar	11,724	16,066	9,896	12,910	1,770	3,457	23,140	31,291	17,041	25,045
Nawāshahr	2,244	3,777	0,410	14,861	941	2,037	9,520	21,037	4,045	11,145
Phallour	1,243	2,772	8,161	11,037	340	1,113	9,048	15,881	7,760	13,430
Nakodar	10,356	12,540	8,000	12,128	870	1,501	19,296	29,477	12,047	18,617
Total District	23,641	34,377	32,262	51,512	4,078	6,043	61,100	95,750	41,588	87,149
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									22	23
									24	25
PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT—Concluded.										NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.
TAHSIL.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During which period or Establishment.	Period of assignment.						
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	For one life.	For more lives than one.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.
Jalandhar	5,501	8,420			50	92	..	..	10	160
Nawāshahr	9,011	7,655			1,41	2,54	..	..	310	151
Phallour	1,081	1,809			10	180	..	..	51	229
Nakodar	7,041	7,717			15	2	..	..	61	60
Total District	17,650	25,601			2,611	3,894	..	..	611	677
									203	..
										1,344

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1851-52.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of land revenue, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advanced in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and incidental revenue.		
1848-50	1,540	..	..	7,526
1849-50	2,070	..	..	23,197
1850-51	2,247	..	..	7,041
1851-52	2,651	..	..	8,771
1852-53	2,671	..	..	9,491
1853-54	2,642	..	..	5,840
1854-55	1,168	..	4,557	4,150
1855-56	13,517	..	..	8,000
1856-57	2,152	406	..	4,775
1857-58	4,776	491	10	1,140
1858-59	5,117	491	..	1,697
1859-60	6,221	102	..	3,675
1860-61	4,161	715	..	2,775
1861-62	4,296	252	..	3,775

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables No. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

YEAR	SALES OF LAND						MORTGAGES OF LAND					
	Agricultural			Non-Agricultural			Agricultural			Non-Agricultural		
	No. of cases	Acre of land in acres	Purchase money	No. of cases	Acre of land in acres	Purchase money	No. of cases	Acre of land in acres	Purchase money	No. of cases	Acre of land in acres	Purchase money
DISTRICT FIGURES												
Total of 6 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	2,011	10,241	7,21,502							4,761	22,473	1,47,942
Total of 4 ½ years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,972	6,107	5,31,172	1,721	4,172	3,19,662	2,109	12,673	1,67,942			
1874-75	119	1,629	1,29,672	12	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1875-76	271	1,727	1,32,345	4	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1876-77	274	1,727	1,32,345	40	2,242	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1877-78	412	2,123	1,51,201	217	3,172	17,172	120	2,172	1,42,472	120	2,172	1,42,472
TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1874-75 to 1878-79												
Jalandhar	810	8,621	6,76,062	1,619	1,224	5,61,672	1,212	5,625	5,62,572			
Nawāshahr	233	729	56,78	27	1,224	26,172	23	527	1,16,772	23	527	1,16,772
Phialpur	277	2,277	1,22,472	313	3,224	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
Nakodar	401	1,719	1,79,101	32	1,224	1,22,472	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
DISTRICT FIGURES												
Total of 6 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	2,011	10,241	7,21,502							4,761	22,473	1,47,942
Total of 4 ½ years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,972	6,107	5,31,172	1,721	4,172	3,19,662	2,109	12,673	1,67,942			
1874-75	119	1,629	1,29,672	12	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1875-76	271	1,727	1,32,345	4	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1876-77	274	1,727	1,32,345	40	2,242	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1877-78	412	2,123	1,51,201	217	3,172	17,172	120	2,172	1,42,472	120	2,172	1,42,472
TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1874-75 to 1878-79												
Jalandhar	810	8,621	6,76,062	1,619	1,224	5,61,672	1,212	5,625	5,62,572			
Nawāshahr	233	729	56,78	27	1,224	26,172	23	527	1,16,772	23	527	1,16,772
Phialpur	277	2,277	1,22,472	313	3,224	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
Nakodar	401	1,719	1,79,101	32	1,224	1,22,472	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
DISTRICT FIGURES												
Total of 6 years—1874-75 to 1877-78	2,011	10,241	7,21,502							4,761	22,473	1,47,942
Total of 4 ½ years—1874-75 to 1877-78	1,972	6,107	5,31,172	1,721	4,172	3,19,662	2,109	12,673	1,67,942			
1874-75	119	1,629	1,29,672	12	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1875-76	271	1,727	1,32,345	4	1,123	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1876-77	274	1,727	1,32,345	40	2,242	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
1877-78	412	2,123	1,51,201	217	3,172	17,172	120	2,172	1,42,472	120	2,172	1,42,472
TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1874-75 to 1878-79												
Jalandhar	810	8,621	6,76,062	1,619	1,224	5,61,672	1,212	5,625	5,62,572			
Nawāshahr	233	729	56,78	27	1,224	26,172	23	527	1,16,772	23	527	1,16,772
Phialpur	277	2,277	1,22,472	313	3,224	17,172	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572
Nakodar	401	1,719	1,79,101	32	1,224	1,22,472	6	2,777	1,17,572	6	2,777	1,17,572

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXI and XXXII of the Revenue Report. The figures for 1874-75 to 1877-78 include all sales and mortgages by agriculturists and others, and no figures for revenue from agriculture are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

YEAR	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS		OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT								
	Receipts in rupees	Number of cases	REGISTRATION OF DEEDS			Stamp Duty on Deeds					
			No. of cases	Amount of stamp duty	Number of cases	Total amount	Stamp duty	Number of cases	Total amount	Stamp duty	Number of cases
1877-78	1,25,547	45,650	1,229	14,12	1,214	1,212	1,200	8,45,547	1,212	1,200	1,20,547
1875-76	1,19,677	46,474	1,217	14,12	1,214	1,212	1,200	8,47,677	1,212	1,200	1,21,677
1876-77	1,17,173	50,355	1,208	15,12	1,214	1,212	1,200	8,45,173	1,212	1,200	1,21,173
1870-71	1,04,157	52,34	1,205	15,12	1,214	1,212	1,200	8,42,157	1,212	1,200	1,20,157
1871-72	1,04,153	52,307	1,205	15,12	1,214	1,212	1,200	8,42,153	1,212	1,200	1,20,153

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Jalandhar	2		2	7	1	8
Sub-Registrar Jalandhar	644	279	923	651	287	938
Jalandhar Cantonment	6	7	13	25	31	56
Alawalpur	809	126	935	770	93	863
Phillour	348	153	501	338	121	459
Nawashahr	149	93	242	143	63	216
Bangu	241	150	391	216	126	372
Nakodar	296	21	317	313	25	339
Bhakot	153	66	219	109	8	117
Total of district	2,126	809	8,024	2,107	710	2,817

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

YEAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.													Total number of licensees.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.							
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	5 Rs. 75	6 Rs. 50	7 Rs. 25	8 Rs. 10	9 Rs. 5	10 Rs. 2	11 Rs. 1	12	13	14	15	
1878-79	5	8	20	20	68	869	745	1,021	2,800	0,057	14,412	46,595	578			
1879-80	5	8	21	20	69	370	747	1,327	2,818	0,111	14,455	40,502	989			
1880-81	3	4	10	16	42	171	672	..	..	..	918	10,403	150		
1881-82	3	3	8	20	33	159	633	..	..	..	914	10,055	161		
Tahsil details for 1881-82—																
Jalandhar ..	1	2	8	9	13	67	250	..	..	..	345	6,300	44		
Phillour ..	2	1	1	1	6	21	142	..	..	..	174	2,070	27		
Nawashahr ..			1	4	9	39	164	..	..	..	297	5,695	46		
Nakodar ..			8	6	10	32	107	..	..	..	158	3,120	35		

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

YEAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	FERMENTED LIQUORS						INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries	No. of retail shops.		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licences	Consumption in a month.		Opium.	Changs.	Bhang.	Other drugs.	Fermented liquors.	Drugs	Total.
		Country spirits	Foreign liquors	Run.	Country spirits		Opium.	Other drugs.		Changs.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78	3	92	10	814	4,000	73	73	1,512	72	117	..	..	22,504	24,000	47,004
1878-79	3	92	10	517	3,210	75	73	1,512	72	117	..	..	20,000	20,000	45,000
1879-80	3	50	8	404	3,671	75	78	1,522	85	157	..	..	18,753	25,410	44,163
1880-81	3	51	11	597	4,169	75	74	1,476	29	94	..	..	23,144	21,161	45,295
1881-82	3	52	11	462	4,712	75	74	1,72	26	251	..	..	25,263	24,763	50,026
Total	15	170	50	2,634	10,745	300	297	4,372	160	659	..	..	101,391	122,027	231,418
Average	3	50	10	531	3,670	75	75	5,874	32	125	..	..	21,877	24,400	46,283

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
YEAR.	Annual income in rupees.				Annual expenditure in rupees						
	Provincial rate.	Miscellane- ous	Total in- come	Establish- ment	District post and tele- graph service	Education	Medical	Miscellane- ous	Public Works	Total ex- penditure	
	1874-75	..	6,763	1,333	2,257	10,129	2,076	264	53,116	75,680	
1875-76	..	..	1,21,413	1,360	1,512	18,607	2,705	320	65,105	1,04,578
1876-77	..	..	99,591	1,153	1,440	20,811	5,183	3,370	45,077	77,439
1877-78	..	..	67,023	1,014	1,673	22,715	5,009	5,428	59,696	96,796
1878-79	..	..	1,0,777	2,031	2,046	23,27	4,039	276	46,020	79,511
1879-80	1,05,355	8,131	11,10,951	2,101	2,516	24,357	6,017	609	49,400	84,050	
1880-81	1,05,763	..	11,10,115	2,514	2,516	24,27	6,073	1,223	41,237	81,454	
1881-82	1,0,851	7,802	11,16,113	2,737	2,403	24,142	6,243	1,484	42,038	82,121	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	HIGH SCHOOLS.							MIDDLE SCHOOLS.							PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	ENGLISH.										VERNACULAR.										
YEAR	Govern- ment.	Aided.	Govt. Inst.	Govt. Inst.	Govern- ment.	Aided.	Govern- ment.	Govern- ment.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Govt. Inst.	Aided.	Govt. Inst.	Aided.	Scholars.	Scholars.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	Scholars.	

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78	..	..	1	270	1	150	1	75	0	1,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	8,701	6	537
1878-79	..	..	1	275	1	152	1	76	0	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	8,303	7	413
1879-80	..	..	1	274	1	153	1	77	0	1,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	8,293	..	..
1880-81	..	..	1	271	1	151	1	78	0	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	8,283	..	..
1881-82	..	..	1	21	1	22	1	77	0	1,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	8,273	..	..

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1877-78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,405	21	573
1878-79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,054	22	459
1879-80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,423	..	..
1880-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,413	1	53
1881-82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,403	3	50

^a B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments are included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it, and a Middle School, the Primary Department. In 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided schools, and in the returns for 1879-80 and the four years previous to 1879-80 they have been shown as Government Schools Branches of English schools, whether Government or Aided. They were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, and now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jall Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.																
		Men.					Women.					Children.						
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.		
Jalandhar	C. H.	12,50	34,622	10,551	19,311	17,297	4,043	12,114	5,816	6,462	5,620	2,041	6,630	2,716	2,561	3,154		
Phillour	2nd	2,656	8,672	2,920	8,152	2,823	601	1,526	1,304	1,721	1,201	634	1,620	1,090	1,403	1,364		
Nakodar	2nd	3,682	5,661	3,984	6,670	7,759	2,664	3,730	2,400	3,660	4,001	1,090	2,901	1,570	1,668	2,649		
Rahon	2nd	3,206	4,231	3,890	3,166	3,381	1,863	1,669	1,464	1,452	1,354	964	1,500	1,451	1,233	1,203		
Kartarpur	2nd	2,694	8,627	5,389	5,257	4,932	812	1,101	1,058	1,515	1,506	603	873	1,205	1,130	1,160		
Banga	2nd	5,090	8,432	4,064	6,642	6,853	1,193	2,045	1,391	1,789	9,060	802	1,721	810	1,066	1,069		
Nurmahal	2nd	4,563	6,660	3,364	4,102	4,251	1,607	2,043	1,071	1,790	2,024	1,175	2,590	1,335	1,674	1,642		
Total		35,440	56,693	40,745	48,231	40,290	13,693	23,777	13,479	17,223	16,391	6,631	16,030	10,226	10,523	13,882		
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	Total Patients.						In-door Patients.						Expenditure in Rupees.				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.		
Jalandhar	C. H.	10,664	42,423	21,853	27,371	25,076	207	541	521	482	448	3,618	3,210	4,909	4,330	5,417		
Phillour	2nd	4,431	6,818	5,620	6,270	5,876	78	213	165	81	82	1,602	1,763	2,073	1,890	1,966		
Nakodar	2nd	8,816	11,687	7,772	11,810	14,311	88	116	101	120	86	1,579	1,671	1,746	2,066	1,520		
Rahon	2nd	5,503	7,290	6,511	6,635	6,076	51	114	103	43	40	1,734	1,602	1,021	1,693	1,713		
Kartarpur	2nd	4,111	5,491	8,232	7,922	7,604	51	62	80	62	80	1,527	1,460	1,312	1,846	1,631		
Banga	2nd	7,094	12,793	6,671	9,496	13,460	100	149	115	92	97	1,066	812	1,191	1,688	1,407		
Nurmahal	2nd	7,625	12,102	6,304	7,560	8,157	..	..	20	26	27	1,073	8,814	3,572	1,678	1,501
Total		67,774	98,511	60,626	76,082	81,076	671	1,225	1,114	924	850	19,417	14,707	14,685	15,920	15,453		

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

YEAR	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters	Total.	6	7	8	Number of Revenue cases.	
					Number of Civil Suits concerning				
					Land	Other matters.	Total.		
1876	11,501	215	1,296	13,920	50,314	7,06,072	7,65,856	14,834	
1879	13,633	372	1,508	15,516	68,676	8,84,717	9,58,592	10,763	
1880	13,892	504	1,26	15,316	49,326	7,48,050	7,95,076	14,416	
1891	13,000	484	1,333	15,820	1,05,724	10,64,596	11,70,320	8,926	
1892	13,200	784	1,510	15,832	1,15,023	9,89,433	10,49,056	8,593	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports from 1876 to 1890, and Nos. II and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1891 and 1892.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1				2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.				1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial ..	..	..	6,373	5,703	5,216	6,853	7,461
	Discharged ..	1,677	1,633		1,659	926	2,881	4,049
	Acquitted ..	..	..	1,301	1,039	926	912	586
	Convicted ..	..	..	3,309	2,096	2,633	8,048	2,452
	Committed or referred ..	..	..	9	16	17	22	29
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular) ..	..	..				1,829	2,174
	(summary) ..	..	..				384	167
	Warrant cases (regular) ..	..	..	..	..	..	696	783
	(summary) ..	..	..				48	82
	Total cases disposed of ..	..	..	2,711	2,051	2,394	2,052	3,106
Number of persons sentenced to	Death ..	..	..	3	6	5	..	1
	Transportation for life ..	..	..	2	1	5	..	1
	For a term ..	..	..			1	..	1
	Penal servitude ..	..	..				..	..
	Fine under Rs 10 ..	..	..	2,663	2,372	1,960	2,514	1,823
	" 10 to 50 rupees ..	..	..	281	156	198	247	283
	" 50 to 100 ..	..	..	20	22	23	20	18
	" 100 to 500 ..	..	..	5	3	5	4	9
	" 500 to 1,000 ..	..	..				..	..
	Over 1,000 rupees ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months ..	..	..	332	366	231	238	241
	6 months to 2 years ..	..	..	110	127	97	72	74
	" over 2 years ..	..	..	8	15	15	10	2
	Whipping ..	..	..	174	181	131	87	51
	Find sureties of the peace ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10
	Recognisance to keep the peace ..	..	..	33	10	32	26	36
	Give sureties for good behaviour ..	..	..	40	91	133	84	101

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

Nature of offence.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Number of cases inquired into.						Number of persons arrested or summoned.						Number of persons convicted.					
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881			
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	..	2	2	4	2		35	20	49	23	..	25	10	22	10		
Murder and attempts to murder ..	8	9	6	7	6	11	18	8	15	8	1	5	7	10	8			
Total serious offences against the person ..	35	49	54	63	79	66	69	78	106	121	34	83	46	62	66			
Abduction of married women ..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..	..	..	..
Total serious offences against property ..	204	633	673	627	678	120	235	240	185	186	90	165	138	118	93			
Total minor offences against the person ..	7	17	16	15	20	14	27	18	34	45	13	19	14	15	23			
Cattle theft ..	29	47	98	43	29	38	12	78	43	27	25	83	59	27	17			
Total minor offences against property ..	556	517	711	350	289	359	480	648	835	921	250	355	451	223	201			
Total cognizable offences ..	509	1,228	1,068	1,069	1,101	564	893	1,030	722	630	390	611	676	448	407			
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	2	1	1	1	..	24	9	30	6	..	23	2	..	6	..			
Offences relating to marriage ..	6	8	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total non cognizable offences ..	65	61	15	21	16	133	99	19	23	17	93	69	14	17	15			
GRAND TOTAL of offences ..	874	1,270	1,693	1,090	1,117	607	902	1,049	745	647	433	680	690	465	422			

Note.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1 YEAR.	2 No. in gaol at beginning of the year	3 Male.	4 Female.	5 Male.	6 Female.	7 Muslims.	8 Hindu.	9 Buddhist and Jain.	10 Official.	11 Professional.	12 Service.	13 Agricultural.	14 Commercial.	15 Industrial.	
						No. imprisoned during the year.			Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts			
1877-78	915	6	671	52	482	484	12	12	12	12	12	19	479	510	510
1878-79	332	8	863	84	515	547	12	12	12	12	12	19	103	121	121
1879-80	318	14	951	112	623	123	12	12	12	12	12	24	128	128	128
1880-81	250	11	623	11	135	116	12	12	12	12	12	21	128	128	128
1881-82	296	15	664	83	110	128	12	12	12	12	12	21	128	128	128
	35	16	17	18	10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
YEAR.	Length of sentence of convicts								Previously constricted.			Pecuniary results.			
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 Year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of main- tenance.	Prod. of convict labour.			
1877-78	551	331	203	20	22	9	5	90	15	9	18,479	5,285			
1878-79	801	223	210	22	13	13	1	15	35	16	19,700	4,093			
1879-80	146	35	69	26	3	1	1	45	15	16	10,641	2,652			
1880-81	96	53	118	15	15	5	5	25	17	9	10,005	2,730			
1881-82	113	48	110	85	12	2	14	24	6	6	17,50	2,933			

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1 Tahsil	2 Town.	3 Total popula- tion.	4 Hindus.	5 Sikhs.	6 Jains.	7 Muslims.	8 Other religions.	9 No. of occupied houses.	10 Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Jullundur	Jullundur	52,119	38,514	363	370	31,325	1,513	9,041	576
	Kuarpur	9,270	4,024	1,103	—	8,101	0	1,046	476
	Alawalpur	9,602	1,578	15	—	2,205	—	663	478
	Adampur	9,672	1,235	13	—	1,921	—	473	514
Nawashahr	Rahon	11,739	5,044	68	—	5,631	—	1,152	605
	Nawashahr	4,960	2,591	91	—	1,973	—	325	1,512
	Bangs	4,465	2,767	645	90	703	—	761	600
	Nurmahal	8,161	4,033	216	—	3,550	—	1,209	675
	Phillour	7,107	2,749	560	1	4,022	76	1,137	636
	Bilka	6,614	4,018	554	—	1,263	—	1,011	636
	Jandiala	6,316	2,017	2,225	—	1,978	—	1,191	650
	Rurka Kalan	5,492	2,362	911	—	1,189	—	930	678
	Nakodar	8,395	3,193	73	100	3,117	3	1,193	710
	Mabatpur	6,011	2,154	75	—	3,782	—	1,027	681

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1891.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
			1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
			Males	491	360	341	618	742	447	517	769	544
Jalandhar	..	Females	17,976	486	276	231	613	681	859	543	660	431
Do. Suburbs	..	Males	8,233	516	306	181	246	291	300	1,679	266	183
	..	Females	7,407	213	873	118	220	277	208	1,611	23	166
Kartarpur	..	Males	5,883	69	378	83	141	182	137	817	179	138
	..	Females	5,170	73	260	53	111	141	90	569	126	96
Rahon	..	Males	6,846	170	163	179	169	251	120	208	340	247
	..	Females	6,068	140	138	180	174	241	83	209	291	251
												301

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Jalandhar.	Kartarpur.	Mawalpur.	Adampur.	Bhaga.	Nawalpur.	Rohon.	Phallour.	Nurmahal.	Mahipur.	Nukoder.
Class of Municipality.	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	..	22,306	8,750	1,370	1,063	1,165	1,670	5,800	2,633	1,014	690
1871-72	..	31,334	3,071	1,281	1,214	1,703	1,034	5,048	2,031	2,293	873
1872-73	..	26,763	3,758	1,197	1,232	1,920	1,190	4,091	2,410	2,380	891
1873-74	..	32,658	3,202	1,133	1,634	1,946	1,533	4,207	2,146	2,572	968
1874-75	..	32,280	3,679	1,076	1,020	2,204	1,214	4,925	3,145	3,142	821
1875-76	..	23,673	3,408	1,075	1,065	1,814	1,405	5,480	2,407	3,043	889
1876-77	..	28,335	4,176	1,214	1,946	1,740	1,507	5,609	2,685	3,931	707
1877-78	..	31,131	6,045	1,727	1,107	2,004	1,453	4,687	2,496	5,265	893
1878-79	..	29,040	8,955	1,404	1,028	2,461	1,735	6,164	4,402	3,843	1,836
1879-80	..	20,403	4,160	1,163	1,174	2,763	1,625	5,810	4,630	4,031	1,502
1880-81	..	32,954	5,424	1,376	1,380	3,232	1,637	7,293	4,923	4,356	1,542
1881-82	..	38,176	5,012	1,666	1,286	3,338	2,296	7,140	4,865	5,177	1,637



Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.



